

Mutilation

In Irritable Constipation from excessive labor and no inflammation or known cause. Wash each water over the whole body - give
specie for a vomit then Carb. Ammon and other stimulants.

From Anthrax, Phlegmonous and other inflammations give stimulants — i.e. brock, wine and nourishment. Yeast poultice

From Scarlatina Maligna Low throat known by white spots or bad colour or vesicles. Decoction or Tincture as a gargle or solution of Corrosive sublimate gr. iij. to an ounce — this done after depletion for the fever of Scarlatina —

From Blisters — Common Mutton Suet or solution of this Silver

From Burns or Cold on common principles

From Mercury Yeast poultice Tonics —

From Long continued pressure only a common
Sore takes place Treat on common principles

Erysipelas is of three distinct species -

1 Simple or Common to young children and the most simple of any as it only affects the skin - The remedies to be directed to the stomach as Give first an Emetic Cathartic - Keep the parts moderately cool and locally you may apply starch - flour - hair powder or any of these articles so frequently used by old women in these cases -

2 Phlegmonous - This species is of two kinds the Acute and the Chronic - And they always depend on a deranged state of the alimentary canal or stomach especially the last mentioned organ - In the Acute form of this disease we mostly depend on the Antiphlogistic plan of treatment And the distinction from the last mentioned species is that here will be found considerable suppuration under the skin in the cellular structure -

In conjunction with ~~the~~ bleeding &c we
here apply poultices of bread and Milk - Blisters
just about the Emphysematous part - the Solution
of Corrosive Sublimate is often applied with
the greatest advantage - But that plan that
will succeed in a majority of Cases will be
a local application of the febrile Solution of
Opium with the Sugar of Lead Water in equal
proportions - the Cloths by which this is applied
are always to be kept Wet and never to be
allowed to become Dry or the head may do
injury by its Lard and irritating qualities -

The Chronic form - Wholly depending upon internal
arrangement - is where it occurs periodically -
and requires the remedies accordingly - Treat -
by the Alterative plan as after the necessary evacua-
tion - give small and divided doses of the Tart:
Antimon: or of Fowler's Solution 5 or 6 drops three
times a day which by the by is a very good plan
and has often been found to be of the utmost ad-
vantage - ~~the~~ Corrosive Sublimate may also
be used or the white oxide of Arsenic in the

$\frac{1}{16}$ or $\frac{1}{20}$ of a grain for a dose — the alterative
plan must in these cases be firmly and steadily
pursued for some time or you cannot expect
any great advantage from any plan whatever
this however the certain, correct, and only plan
will or can succeed in most cases — You may
it is true do something by way of alleviating
with some other modes of treatment but it will
only be temporary and can be of no service
(*) Of Corrosive Sublimate gr iij to an ounce of water.)

The last form of this disease is called the Edema-
-tous Erysipelous — And is the form common
or happening only to old persons or to persons of
a debilitated, debauched or worn out Constitution
And is therefore a very low form of the disease
And from what I have said no doubt but the
practice here to be pursued will in a moment
suggest itself to you — And it is that which
might naturally be expected — namely a plan
calculated to invigorate the system, never in this
cases debilitate or you may bring on gangrene

Phlegmonous Inflammation -

Is a disease of an Inflammatory nature - ~~to be~~
with an enlarged and circumscribed base
which is hard and conical with the apex exter-
nal - And in these allow me only beg of you
not to interfere with it - but allow nature
to go on and she will do well best if dis-
turbed you certainly do harm -

Anthrax is however a disease widely different
from the former not only in appearance but
also requires a difference ~~pl to be~~ in regard
to treatment - supposed by some to be hereditary
First of all no matter what be the state of the pulse
or the appearance of the countenance general
bleeding is always demanded - (Anthrax is flat
and not circumscribed in its base as Phlegmonous)
Then apply a blister over the surface of inflamed
part and you relieve the excruciating and burning
pain - After suppuration has commenced and
a discharge has taken place from the opening that
will form of their own accord - apply the
fermenting poultice and stimulate

Febry 12th

Lectures on Colic, Bilious Colic
And Colica Pictorum
An wanting - Dropsy Hydro
cephalus

July 12

Received of John C. Smith
the sum of \$100.00
for the same

If there are preceding symptoms we may prevent them
and cure the complements if local plethora is present
lessen the violence by bleeding especially those of a full and
robust habit, Active Cathartics early emetics have been
recommended to prevent the fit but not if there be
a determination to the head — Cheyne says
that a ^{drop} of cold water will prevent the fit —
When the Aura is present the fit may be prevented by
passing a ligature or Tourniquet round the limb
In the paroxysm, Remove the determination and
congestion of blood in the head by elevating the
head and removing every thing off the neck and if
plethora and robust you may bleed — In the inter-
val — Make great inquiries if the bowels and gastric
action are irregular or imperfect give Cathartics
generally in infancy and childhood emetics is also good
especially if there be nausea Dr. Clark says an infusion of
Sulph. Zinc and Ipecacuanha if acid in the stomach
absorbents with a laxative and Tonics thus
trembling of the under lip shows gastric Mistletoe ʒi.
irritation if from worms give Anthelm. Sugar ʒi.
minties and laxatives or Valerian Magnesia ʒp.
itself or with flowers of Zinc & Calomel — a teaspoonfull 3 times a day
If there be suppression of the perspiration give diaphoretics
as warm bath small bleedings, friction with dry flannel
Camphor, Tart. Emet internal — Guaiacum. Sulphur. Antimony
warmly clad with flax

Dr Eberle

Local Congestion of the Brain is the cause of Epilepsy at least it is always present - Dr Cullen thinks with Dr Eberle that the proximate cause is luci generis as in other organs - May be distinguished from Hysteria In Hysteria no foaming or livid countenance nor distortion of the Muscles of the Countenance - 22

This disease in after life is unfavourable - but if it be in young females a few months before puberty they generally will recover - Symptomatic easier of cure than

Idiopathic Epilepsy - If it occurs immediately after birth never is cured - or when there shall be alienation of mind never cured - Congenital Epilepsy cured by Marriage -

If the disease last so long as to make an impression on the mind we may desist from all attempts to perform a cure - if it occurs from external violence the prognosis is unfavourable - the more seldom the paroxysm, and shorter the duration the more favourable. Richter observes that if the stupor remain a long time it is unfavourable -

Treatment - When called try to ascertain the cause the length of the complaint, in short all you can - the treatment divided into the palliative to mitigate the length of the fit - And the curative to cure it or rather to remove the fit

Dr. Eberle

Always bleed in recent cases of Palsy - Cathartics as
Perthral Salts where there is a great determination to the
Head - but in weak Constitutions give more stim-
ulant as Colicloth &c add it the same time about
20 grs of Mustard or a portion of Cayenne pepper -

After the Case has continued for long time Bleeding will
be of no use neither will active Cathartics but
these best in the first 2 or 3 days -

Emetics - if given to be given in very large doses and Mus-
tard to be given with the Anti. And it act more prompt-
ly here and in all cases where there is a sluggish-
ness of the stomach or bowels -

Emetics best where it comes on soon after eating
or after it has remained a long time - but bleeding
Always to be permitted - Sinapisms, &c to the Ankles
and Blisters to the back of the neck, Can never be omit-
ted in recent cases - Blisters in the Arm might do much
good - But when it remains a long time we
resort to Stimulants external and internal Sinapisms
friction, Electricity, galvanism, &c Frictions with a
piece of soft flannel or a flesh brush 2 or 3 times a
day continue at least 30 minutes at the best -

Do not allow the Blisters or sinapisms to inflame too
much as the patient cannot speak - the Blisters
to lie on 6 or 8 hours only and it is not necessary to re-
fracture the part paying with nettles is good
Where external remedies act only partial perhaps they
do better than when they are too severe -

Electricity said to have cured some cases in this city -
Cases are reported where electricity has proved injurious
but when lightly applied and frequently applied it is not
probably injurious - it is better to apply the Electricity
in sparks only and then may be of much use in some cases.
Galvanism perhaps better than Electricity - is safe in the
majority of cases - to be cautiously and weak when adminis-
tered to the brain - if of no use in a week or ten
days ought to be laid aside - If the person feel better
stronger may be continued - If the person cannot
feel the effect from the severity of the disease, the Cuticle
must be removed - but on the whole to be used cautiously
but may be continued for 3 months - Actual Caustery very good

Moxa - lately found to be of much use, if applied to
1st or 2nd dorsal vertebra and can often be followed the Moxa
The Rus Coccydendron

The Poison wine or Poisonous Pharmac - is late-
ly recommended as being serviceable. Dose 3j
Tinct. Aconitum, Tinct. Opium a 3ij dose 40 gttos -
Some give the powder 4 times a day - the
effects similar to Fox Bionica each muscle acting for itself -
it is worthy of a trial - The Fox Bionica
somewhat similar to the former, if given in full
doses always produces spasmodic contractions of the
paralyzed limb especially - but is a dangerous rem-
edy producing all the symptoms of Tetanus - gene-
ally given in Extract 3jij untill contractions come on
Zarnica - Mautani particularly recommended for
paralysis of the tongue -
Mustard seed - unbrined, 2 or 3 teaspoonfuls 2 or 3 times
a day - highly recommended by Dr. Barton -

Paralysis of the hand - from the influence of lead the exten-
sors only affected - Some recommend the use of Splints and
keep it extended - The only internal remedy is Mer-
cury producing profuse salivation

Friday Feb 3rd 1826

Epilepsy - a disease of Soporiform of convulsions recurring
at irregular intervals - ending in Somnolence

Most frequently the disease comes on without preliminary symp-
toms - If they are they are as follows
Sanguis from the head - distention of the veins of the neck
the most singular is Aura Epileptica as if cold water was passing
up from the feet to the head -

Comes on generally at night in bed and we not aware that
they suffer in the morning - If in the day times comes
he falls to the ground - the muscles of the face draw from
its shape tongue thrust out of the mouth, and gives
the patient a horrid appearance - pulse irregular breathing
frothy saliva from the mouth - involuntary discharges
of feces, semen and Urine towards the close of the attack
and then sleep follows -

Frequently it is possible that
they fall down and then go to sleep and no part of the body
convulsed but the face - Sometimes they do not fall
to the ground but sit down when they first ~~coming on~~
The fit may last from a few minutes to many hours and you
scarcely know but are sometimes even to ten or twelve - It is
not generally fatal immediately - but its consequences are
Idiotism in one or two years - The Cerebellum generally
the seat of this disease - being dusky red or blackish or whitish
generally hard - Injuries and diseased states of the brain
may be the cause of this disease

Some French wish to prove that the ~~cause~~ ^{of the intestines} of the Mucous
Membrane in a diseased state is the cause of Epilepsy
& Hysteria & Mania &c

That which depends upon a primary injury of the brain is called
Idiopathic - that when the brain sympathizes is called
Symptomatic - this disease is probably hereditary and
always increased by a plethoric state of the body - Causes
of this disease are malformation injuries, organic arrange-
ment of the brain producing compression of the brain &c
when the compression is not sufficient to produce Apoplexy - or
perhaps the compression may depend on some particular of
the brain compressed as different parts have different func-
tions - Congestion of the vessels of the brain most always
the exciting cause of Epilepsy, depending on something
in some other part of the system as Worms - Hemorrhoids
&c - The Convulsions of Children is owing to a derangement
of the alimentary Canal as in dentition &c

The deranging passions also very powerful to produce it -
The sight of a person in this will excite it in another
The recollection of the cause of the first fit may cause it
to return again - ^{it is} A very frequent cause is
intoxication, called Drunken fits, and is genuine Epilepsy
Opium does not produce the disease, does alcohol &c
May depend on a diseased state of spinal chord - or inju-
ries of the nerve - as Calculus &c - Mineral
poisons as lead or Mercury may also produce it
frequently does produce the disease - & also painful den-
tition - parturition - and frequently pregnancy and
Puerperal Convulsions is Epilepsy and may be re-
lieved and will not return again - except venereal gratifica-
tion - In Epilepsy the venereal appetite is very great
and Quackism is probably the cause of at least one
half the cases especially those occurring in young people -

Mr Beattie

Wednesday 3rd Nov 1846

Tuesday 3rd Nov 1846

In the hours of contraction of the uterus and secure the placenta — if the patient is plethoric bleed — if weak give Col: Alkali, and ~~the~~ ^{50 to 80 drops} ~~the~~ ^{as can be} ~~the~~ ^{the} hemorrhage during the contractions will be great and can only be stopped by bringing away the placenta ~~very~~ ^{careful}.

If the mouth of uterus is closed and prevents the introduction of the placenta — if plethoric bleed, if not give opium — introduce the hand carefully for this as well as to know if there be another child —

If the uterus be not contracted, the cause will be natural adhesion of the placenta to the uterus — here the hand must also be introduced —

If there be hemorrhage from the relaxed uterus, clothe the uterus with cold water, rub the abdomen &c if this do not do the hand is to be introduced — the tampons, ipecacuanha, should each be tried &c

After the hemorrhage has been stopped the uterus should be kept in a contracted state by the use of cold water &c

The uterus should be kept in a contracted state by the use of cold water &c

Treatment of Apoplexy Eberle

The forming stage might be warded off if taken in time by bleeding general & local purgatives & revulsive application as blisters, sinapisms, ~~to~~ to the lower extremities or issues in the back of the neck —

Those predisposed to it the bowels always to be attended — also low diet & an abstinence of all liquors —

Spontaneous Hemorrhages ^{from the nose &c} so good an should not be arrested unless they become alarming —

The treatment simple and only such as remove the blood from the head — as the position and ligatures about the neck to be regulated — prompt and copious blood letting, as far as the pulse will allow — sinapisms to the feet — cold cups to the temples — Purgatives very important in the most active case — Calomel followed by Senna — or Cal: 15 gr Jalap 15 grs or perhaps the best the Croton Oil 5 or 10 drops in ℥ij of water with ʒi Acal & Sug: rubbed up and a teaspoonful every hour — irritating injections at the same time —

Emetics under certain circumstances may be demanded but must always succeed blood letting — as when apoplexy comes on immediately after eating a hearty meal — Stimulants always do harm — unless it might be in Hysteria but even here it is doubtful —

Wednesday Feb 1st

Palsy — a disease in which there is diminution of loss of voluntary motion without Coma — also loss of sensibility with the foregoing. The loss of motion is the most frequent — often the sensation more acute. The paralytic limb often colder than the other or warmer, depending on the temperature in which the patient is situated &c this owing to the animal influence of vitality being like dead matter.

The limb becomes soft and flaccid and edematous - and ^{the patient} complaisant as if the ants were creeping on the skin - The memory affected from often in this disease, mind generally affected - the natural disposition becoming irritable &c known by degrees - Cause & Seat

Hemiplegia - almost always, the consequence of an apoplexy ^{as above quoted} or at least an approach to it. as dulness of apprehension, mouth &c may be caused by blows on the head - or structural changes of the brain, acting less powerful than sufficient to produce Apoplexy. ^{as above} Upstare on the brain are always the cause of Apoplexy & Hemiplegia. some say pressure cannot produce Hemiplegia or Apoplexy (see Lervall) but this is perhaps correct (see experiment of Spittal) - If a part ^{of the brain} becomes softened &c

It frequently comes on suddenly after Apoplexy - sometimes slowly with a swelling of the veins of the neck - redness of the face &c where there Apoplexy has not preceded

There may anomalous - as arm limb loosening motion the other feeling and not motion - and where there was entire loss of feeling but not motion &c - or as where great heat is received from cold water - or where one side is cold & the other warm -

Recovery - sometimes recovers in a few days, but often the recovery is very slow - sometimes they become better and after this remain stationary - or occasionally never recovers but dies in a few weeks,

Paraplegia - is when the whole lower half of the body is affected or paralyzed - if the injury extend to the 5th Cerv the hands will be affected if below the 8th they will not be affected occurs after middle age - more common to men -

Sometimes seated in the head of or spinal marrow - if it occurs in youth it is probably in the brain and not in the spinal Chord - external wounds in the region of the spine does not often cause the disease - but owing to Cerebral pressure from the

brain in the Chord.

If it occur from an affection of the brain - the disease is preceded by dizziness - numbness in upper extremities - first seen stiffness in the lower limbs - the stream of urine becomes slower and with the face comes away involuntarily.

Sometimes the muscles mortify away -

May depend on an effect of the spine owing to injuries or a constitutional arrangement - and comes on slowly by the weakness of the knees and the person unable to regulate the feet.

If it arise from inflammation, ulceration, compression or organic lesion of the chord - If it does arise from the spine then it is the brain -

Tetanus Partialis - Where less than one half the body is affected as want of motion to the eye lid - want of speech - in the intestines bladder &c and frequently present in Asthma - Sometimes one muscle only is affected - as the mouth twisted to one side and here it is said it is owing to an injury of accessory nerves of the face.

Why does motion cease and still sensibility remain? owing to the two pairs of nerves of Bell!

Treatment of Palsy - This day Febry 2nd 1826
For the prevention the same as for warding off Apoplexy - Give an - laxatives - no liquors - nothing better than setons or give near the head also good in cases of feared Apoplexy - For the disease bleeding the best especially when it is preceded by Apoplexy it is the most effectual - the pulse in the paralyzed arm fuller than in the sound side frequently - Blister - frictions to the paralyzed limbs at the same time strong purgatives frequently repeated - Bleeding as a general rule where it arises from Apoplexy and compression of the brain as Apoplexy itself

Tetanus Jan 31st
Bleeding a delirious animi has been practised and
and still is practised in this city very generally - to this
salvation largely Opium in large doses - Turpentine
One (or two) Spoonful every 15 minutes - Tinct. Cantharides
in half drachm doses has been said to be very good -
Prussic acid also Carb. Potass - Alcoholic and Unis.
Liquors to drunkenness said by Dr Rush and others to
be very good - Stramonium also has been used - the
Warm bath never to be neglected - the cold bath frequently
of service - Camphor, Musk, Others &c have been given
Tobacco Injection have been used with advantage - Mer-
cury never to be neglected with large doses of Opium
Minc & Bark by Dr Rush - Of all the escharotics
along the spine the very best as Blisters - Caustic
Potash the Actual Caustery the whole length of the spine
never to be neglected - Amputation off the limb should
be much lessened is very necessary frequently - It appeared
to me that a division of the nerve wounded or cutting
a piece out would do well and then procure Sep-
aration by Stimulants &c

Febry 5th 1827

Dysentery - An Inflammation of the Mucous Membrane of the Intestines (generally large Intestines as Colon and Rectum sometimes ^{extending to the} small and even to occasionally the stomach) with fever - accompanied with Tormina and Tenesmus - which last especially Tenesmus is the most characteristic of the disease - There are generally Mucous or bloody stools or they are mixed - If Colliquial stools or discharges of Black Matter take place the patient is in the greatest danger especially if they take place after either bloody or Mucous discharges - Dysentery is caused by Cold suppressing the perspiration and a deranged state of the liver not discharging bile - there is almost always a difficulty of voiding urine of a continued extension of the inflammation - In the Treatment, there are four principle indications, to remove inflammation from the Intestines, to subdue the heart and Arteries to correct the state of the liver and to produce a determination to the skin - Blood letting will not cure the disease alone but is a valuable auxiliary after this a dose of Castor Oil And ten or 20 drops of Laudanum And then a Calomel purge or Calomel given in small doses a grssij every hour or three - then a purge - or Castor Oil And 2ft Turpentine - or Calomel grssij Pulv Doverignij every three hours till sufficient not always necessary to Calic - Some speak of Opium & Calomel - An emetic may be given sometimes when required but must be given at least before the third day or it will do harm - In Inflammatory cases bleed as required - Sometimes may be Trphus -

Never give Rhubarb as a purge - Astringents have been used but do injury - such as Lead - Kino, alum and many others; in Children the *Geranium maculatum* in Milk may be given with advantage or the black or dew berry roots &c External applications to the abdomen as an emollient poultice

In Chronic Cases give Bals. Copair. with great effect =

℞ Bals Copai. ℥i. q. Arab. Sacch alb. aa ℥ij. Cuta pft ℥ij. Ag. Font 3viij.

Saund. 3i M a table spoonfull every 3 or 4 hours - No astringents
early but after 6. Section & laxatives &c they may be used such as
Super acetate of Lead, Butyric solution, Glycerum Macellatum
boiled in milk, Sugar of Lead - Kino, of all the drinks that of Slippe-
ry is the best - Diet farinaceous -

Diarrhoea - of - Secular Stools no fever or Tenesmus - Caused by such substances as are taken into the stomach - and such as act indirectly as cold. Worms, dentition &c - or the later end of Consumption - the Peristaltic of the intestines increased - but in old cases the Mucous Membrane is inflamed and sometimes ulcerated especially the lower part of the Canal as the Colon &c.

Treatment— No Bleeding. Small doses of Opium Calomel & Ipecac—
Opium $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Ipecac grs. Calomel $\frac{1}{6}$ gr every 4 hours very good—(In
Cholera Infantum $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{6}$ gr of Calomel with grs iij of Creta ppt the very
best plan continued)— Warm bath & Rubefacients— Opium Relieve
the irritated intestines— Purgings should be given especially
in Children with Morasms— Calomel grs iij in the evening and a
Dose of Castor Oil in the Morning— Mild Tonics, Diaphoretics & Anodynes
If from Indigestion Columbus with Eserium in Chronic Cases, Astring-
ents do harm— If from Acidity Absorbents—
Chronic Cases— Bals. Copai. & Spt Turpentine with an Anodyne
occasionally & a flannel roller round the abdomen a long time, rice Diet

Cholera Morbus First pain in the Epigastric and Lumbar Region then vomiting & purging of nothing but watery fluids without bile for some hours or so then the bile begins to flow - Most excessive pain by Cramps in the Muscles of the Abdomen, thighs, Legs or Arms - thirst urgent - pulse becomes small and protracted - the Countenance Anxious and Sunken - hands & feet cold, clammy sweat, hiccoughs and Death -

Treatment At first give copious draughts of Tepid drinks as Barley Water &c. to evacuate all the food in stomach - then 50 or 70 drops of Laudanum and no drink or One grain of Opium every hour untill two grains are taken but no drinks for at least a half an hour afterwards or it will be vomited up - Sinapisms over the abdomen and Calomel grss. every half an hour - if its is thorough use Opium frictions and an Enema of the Same Warm bath in Warm Countries with bleeding if protracted -

Stimulants however in obstinate Cases of great advantage as Sol. Alkali, or Cloves infused in brandy given hot - Vesication by sinapisms or if necessary use Nitric Acid undiluted rubbed on the part by a feather or by Cotton for five Minutes then wash with solution of the Nitrate of Potash and the skin will come off as in a blister -

Chorea Sancti Vitis

the Cold bath daily - the use of the flesh brush &c the bath to be the Shower bath or water dashed over the body and particularly along the spine - this will often be sufficient to perform a cure if continued for several months - Unless Epilepsy or Idiocy should supervene - the suppressed Menstrual discharge may sometimes be the cause but not so frequent as sometimes thought to be - Bleeding with the fore mentioned plan of Treatment has been practiced, but we do think well of it. &c - If what has been mentioned does not answer the Treatment generally for Epilepsy may be adopted - Especially the Cupri Ammoniaci - the Nitrate of Silver - Camphor - Flowers of Zinc - Zinc &c - there is no twitching when the patient is asleep - but opium does not be used for any purpose whatever - It is not very dangerous but proves fatal by a slow wasting away or comes to epilepsy - When from Worms or Cold said to be most easily cured -

The Chenopodium Ambrosioides has been used dose \mathfrak{ss} 2 or 3 times a day - Electricity - Cold baths Music &c Diet to be very simple as Rice Water, barley Water &c

The first of these is the fact that the
 system of taxation is not only
 but it is also a very important
 part of the system of taxation.
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Dr Eberle Jan'y 31

Tetanus— It is a disease where the Voluntary muscles are in a state of Tonic Contraction and the Sensibility remains when the muscles of the jaws are in a state of Spasmodic Contraction it is called Trismus— if the back Opisthotonos— if the body is bent forward Emprosthotonos &c

It is always of two varieties Idiopathic or Symptomatic The last or Traumatic variety occurs most frequent in temperate climates— and the Idiopathic in Tropics—

It comes on gradually at first by a slight spasm of the muscles of the Larynx with stiff neck— then the jaws begin to stiffen— pain about the precordia— a shooting pain from the Sternum to the spine— deglutition brings on the spasm— as the disease advances pain comes on every 15 minutes with retraction of the head on the arms & legs thrust out and shoulders drawn together the spasm lasts a few minutes and then ^{comparatively} goes off but the contraction of the jaws remains— Copious sweats come on— the respiration and pulse are quick and hurried— delirium slight comes on towards the end and a severe spasm closes the scene— Sometimes however the patient becomes completely relaxed and dies as it were from debility— A singular circumstance is that the muscles supplied by ganglionic nerves and nerves from the brain never become affected until the very last part of the disease— this is also the case with the fingers even when the arms are powerfully affected— the appetite generally good— pulse quick and contracted— the disease generally terminates

fatally about the 4 or 5th day - Sometimes however it seems to be in a chronic form extending even to 2 or 3 weeks
Death sometimes seems to occur from Apoplexy -

Causes are Wounds lacerated or punctured especially if the nerve is injured and not divided entirely - Gun shot wound - fractures Compound and Comminuted limbs - tying an artery and including a nerve - heat alternated with cold or night breezes

The Proximate ^{cause} is no doubt seated in the Spinal Canal - either in the substance of the spinal chord itself or the meninges surrounding it -

If the disease arise from a wound it is more difficult of cure but if from the general causes as from Cold it is much ~~easier~~ more under the controul of medicine - Tetanus occurring in new born infants is owing a disease in the spine perhaps from cutting the chord as some suppose being the exciting cause

If the pulse rise to 110 or 120 the first day it is very unfavourable
If there be a large discharge of saliva whether from Mercury or not it is favourable

The Treatment - consist of the Preventative And the Cure - Iudeas our to prevent it by bringing on a full suppuration for the leg inflammation and the sooner it heals up the more liable to Tetanus Applications of Turpentine, Caustics &c - if however it has made its appearance depend on Constitutional remedies as bloodletting - Mercurial purges - Opium and Warm bath - Bleeding ad deliquium Animi has been practiced - Purging in Infants must not be neglected - Turpentine and Ol. Ricini is the best here as well as in all spasmodic diseases

Eberle

Repeated bleeding irritate the Capillaries, but small bleeding preferable to large ones ~~accon~~ 5 or 6 \bar{z} every 4 or 5 days with diet of milk & water, may arrest the disease if then be attended to in the very commencement, if this be attended for two months or so, after send to the Sea Shore and give Tonics —

The best are sputate through the skin, or act on the surface as a change of climate, this to be done before suppuration has taken place, as a sea voyage or to a warm climate — These things not to be delayed until the Tubercles have suppurated, as this would be wrong to send them away from their focus at this time —

The warm climate does good by its action on the skin —

If they cannot go away — Use Tart Antimony — regulate the atmosphere of the room — Warm clothes in the winter —

1 gr. Tart. Ant. dissolved in 8 table spoonful of water dissolved this in 8 quarts of water — some recommend. does sufficient to nauseate and occasionally to vomit — this in incipient stages is of great use, with spices — low diet, blisters —

Dr Eberle give 1 gr. ^{Tart Ant.} in 3 pints of water and to drink nothing else and occasionally allow it to produce vomiting. acting by diaphoretic. evacuating & a sedative effect being Antiphlogistic —

Blisters the most useful also even in advanced stages —

^{the best is} The Tart Emetic \bar{z} 3. Camph \bar{z} ij Lard \bar{z} ij to Rub the skin so that there shall be a constant irritation of the skin regulate the diet — Warm room, riding on horseback is by far the best — (Pruric acid used with advantage if it could

given be so regulated as not to do harm if would ~~be~~
would reduce the morbid irritability - it acts as a sedative
but it loses its activity ^{sometimes} and at other times it is too strong
And you ~~will~~ may destroy your patient - it is therefore
not to be trusted - as deaths have been caused by it - it
is well to remember that the Vol: Alkali is an Antidote.)

Seq: of Lead, is decidedly a palliative in the later stages when
there are excessive night sweats, &c it prevents the expectora-
tions also.

The Water Sennel is the very best here as also in
Chr: Bronchitis - ʒi to xv grs -

The Wild Cherry Tree Bark deserves much attention, has some-
thing the effect of Digitalis - given in decoction acting on
the stomach and bowels very usefully.

Nervous Diseases

Apoplexy, a disease in which the animal functions
are abolished the organic functions continued -

Come on sometimes suddenly - but some symptoms. Sometimes
as Vertigo diarrhoea - involuntary contractions of the muscles of
the face - sluggishness - pain in the head - sometimes
inability to articulate a single word, although sensible,
is followed in an hour or two by Apoplexy - this is want of Com-
mand of the tongue -

The patient falls ^{down} as if in a deep sleep - breathing stertorous,
not however always this stertorous breathing - but is very common,
pulse at first slow regular full & in ~~if~~ fatal cases become
irregular, weak - frequent sometimes - eyes blood shoot -

pupils sometimes dilated or contracted very small,
It may last in a few hours or even days — some say they die
instantaneously — ^{It is} owing to ^{congestion} of the brain; owing
to a rupture of some blood vessel or an affection of the
heart — When persons drop down and die immediately it
is not Apoplexy, may be owing to an affection of the heart.

Hemiplegia frequently occurs in apoplexy — by generally only
a partial muscular affection —

Not likely to occur to the young common in middle age
or old persons from 40 to 60 years of age —

Heat and cold in a great degree, may ^{be the} cause — cold the
more powerful cause of the apoplexy —

Full plethoric habits, short neck and those who indulge
in sleep and eating to excess —

And, any thing that determines blood to the head may
cause apoplexy — as large suppers &c

Likely ^{to} occur immediately after eating about the time
digestion should come on, in debilitated persons —
or those of debilitated stomachs —
Much drinking — and not stopping of breath, fill the
lungs with air forcing the blood to heart and head
as the blood cannot pass through the lungs —

Stooping down &c may cause it by not allowing the
return of blood by the veins — meaning the cravat
too tight — by turning the head and looking back a
long time may also cause it and many have fallen
down from this —

Frequently ^{is} the cause of suppressed Hemorrhoids — or Catarrhs
especially in plethoric habits — suppression of the perspiration of the feet

Tuesday Aug 31st 1825

Retrocedent Gout frequently the exciting Cause - also taking food not digestible - Proximate is an interruption of the Circulation effecting compression of the brain from the effusion of blood in the ~~Cavity~~ cavity of the brain, or Cereum - or may be mere Turgescence without effusion and this is easily removed - some say it may arise from a deficiency of blood in the brain, for then the functions cease - often seen in Hysteria but may be doubted if this be true Apoplexy - the extravasation generally takes place in the surface of the brain and not in the ventricles also very rare into the Cerebellum - not frequently between the brain and its coverings - ^{in syncope} May be known from syncope by this only - for here the pulse is small & feeble and ~~is~~ no stertorous breathing ~~as~~ as in Apoplexy - Often difficult to distinguish from intoxication and even here there is a distention of the vessels of the brain - But the Treatment would be much the same.

Prognosis generally unfavourable especially when there is effusion in the substance or ventricles - some may recover by a ~~spick~~ ^{the blood} forming ~~in~~ ^{around the blood} and may be absorbed and by this we have a spontaneous cure -

Is of two variety that accompanied with Pyralis and where there is no Pyralis this last said be owing effusions of Cereum in the ~~brain~~ ventricles or between the covering - but in the other form the brain is disorganised, red, indurated &c and the Cerebrum is much affected and called cerebral and there will Hemiplegia or affection of the mouth being drawn to one side &c and females more liable than males to the Menageal as in youth also Menageal comes on more gradual - as derangement of digestive functions Lapitude &c that of cerebral is quite sudden preceded by excitability of preception or numbness of one side of the face a few hours before the attack - ~~occurs~~ occurs on the opposite side to the one affected, when both side are affected both sides of the brain are affected - and extravasation bursts into the Subarannular, death takes place ^{by} Paralyzing the intercostal muscles and Diaphragm, and the blood is not oxidised

Eberle

Thursday Jan. 26th 1826

The exciting causes to persons predisposed to Phthisis are atmospheric change - Excessive weany - Mercury or some mechanical cause as to millers, stone cutters &c rapid growth - Syphilis - Worms &c

Symptoms are first - tension in the breast cough slight & dry easily brought on - short respiration, tightness on each inspiration + slight fever in the fever next come are the pulse ~~is~~ regular in the day - Cough in the morning - exposure to cold atmosphere bring on Catarrh - Cough wet, tongue moist - Cough worst in the evening & morning - very sensible to damp air having hoarseness - Eyes whitened teeth whitened, Chills in the evening, Cheeks flush - hands moist - Expectoration becomes thicker, pain in the thorax the matter become more like pus - fever in the evening worst - heat of hands and soles great - ~~the~~ lies only one side pulse frequent tense small 130 in the evening - Emaciation, disturbed sleep - Hectic Symptoms difficult swallowing - feet anasarca - and often dies as if from suffocation from the expectoration not passing out - the senses generally acute to the last - and sleep comes on which is the commencement of death - sometimes they die in convulsions or there is delirium &c

Tests for pus - Mur Am: in sol: ~~in~~ has coagulate pus - Sulf Acid & solut Pot if on adding pus there is a precipitate it is pus if there is no precip. it is not pus

If it be pus it will not coagulate ^{by heat} — If in looking through two pieces glass holding pus shows a green circle then a red one it is pus —

Treatment — Inflammation of the lungs & lastly Tubercular is not infl: and beyond the reach of medicine.

The Tubercular may be long protracted or prevented if even they cannot be cured ~~and~~ but may prevent night sweats & emaciations — Tubercles may be kept in a dormant stage a long time — If it is of Chr. Inf: of the Bronchia of Mucous Membrane — and affections of this congest the lungs First keep up the action of the exhalents of the skin by flannel frequently changed especially at night — apply blisters to the breasts kept open for weeks or months never to be neglected or letans or issues in the breasts or even caustic issues have cured it in 3 months — also very useful in Chr. Bronchitis &c On large punctures said to have cured the disease — All irritation to be removed therefore early, ^{injoin} antiphlogistic diet as vegetable & milk, unirritating drinks also of importance — there is so much debility that bleeding not much to be depended on — but a small bleeding may precede the blister — but the best is leeching & cupping when depletion is demanded but ^{irritates} the pulse will not be reduced by it — this demand Digitalis lifting the pulse — and is the best ever used ~~in~~ for this purpose — by ~~lifting~~ the importance of the heart and arteries

Friday Jan'y 27th 1826

Chr. Bronchitis of Consumption — Bal. Copaiba the best remedy I have. Keeping the bowels open Urine &c Dose 30 or 40 drops 3 times ^{a day} increased to 50 or 60 — or if required to even more or Copaiba with Sulphur good in all coughs ^{also} after the cough

To be used where the pulse is not very active it is best or let the Digitalis proceed it — but the Bals: Copaiva is not use in such advantage in any other form of Consumption.

Rectified Oil of Turpentine said to be good on the principle of the Copaiva — Inhalation of the fumes of Tar, lately said to be good, not so much so as Bals: Cop: — but infusions in Tubercular Consumption aggravating the cough — &c not good in any other form of Consumption — The Tar should be first boiled in water and then let it be evaporated on a stone or coals and in this way fill the room with the fumes.

Extract of Stramonium gr 4, Dover's Powder 2 grs 3 times a day in the form of a pill — Opium a palliative always necessary in the advanced stage of Consumption — Checking Cough, easing pain &c always to be used in the last stage to ease pain when all hope is gone; It might be useful even when there is hope of a recovery with Specac by lessening the secretion of the mucous membrane of the Bronchia and thereby lessening cough — ^{or Lettis opium} Lactucaria may be used instead of Opium, it has not the disagreeable feeling on the nerves and stomach &c — Expectoants as Squills in combination with Opium gr 1/4 Squills gr ij 3 times a day — Colchicum has been used, those Expectorants that act as the diuretics are the best as Squills

In advanced stages back is good, that is when it is no longer inflammatory — If there do not do a change of climate very beneficial — if there be pain or ^{tickling & hoarseness} soreness, &c in the trachea we may suspect Ulceration of the Larynx or Larynx and Death always certain — This form of Consumption is always very dangerous and generally terminate fatally —

If this disease arise from Syphilis Mercury will always
cure, but from any other Mercury of no use — Early if
you find hoarseness, uneasiness, tickling in the throat attend
to it — Mild temperature, locally applications to the throat
not exposed to air of changeable &c — Blisters kept open
in the part or throat — And by this you may prevent
ulceration also Bals: Capivi, ^{or Cor: Sublimat} very useful — if Ulcera-
tion do happens no remedy will be of use &c —

Of Chr: Inf of the Pleura — if known before effusions
Use Blisters bleeding. Fast Emetic Ointment to the breast
this also useful in Chr: Inf of the Bronchies —

— Monday Janry 30th 1826 —

There are two circumstances are required to produce Tu-
bercles; the ^{predisposing} ~~exciting~~ cause to form the Tubercles, such
everything that produces Catarrhal affections —
2^d the ~~exciting~~ ^{exciting} causes are such as produce Catarrhal
bring them into action for they may lie dormant and
a long time — In the forming stage before
the Tubercular action has been excited to action, much
may be done — Such as are in tubercular
habit; such not allow any cough or a tickling slight
cough & but they should be attended and warned
by the Physician — In the commencement of
Phthisis some say bleeding is good, circumstances
certainly may demand it — but after its com-
mencement we are to be governed by the pulse
remembering it to be a hectic pulse not easily
to be reduced, by bleeding

Eberle

When Chronic Bronchial Inf: goes to an affection of Liver &c we have what is called Sympthetic Consumption - Catarrhal Consumption may come from Whooping Cough And the Bronchial Mucous Membrane is only inflamed And the Air charge secreted from ~~it~~ it and sometimes extends to the ~~and~~ all general cellular Membrane And it becomes hard and dense And sometimes Mucous Membrane ^{And when having a cartilaginous base & ring and pus is expectorated} Ulcerates, And then certain death will follow &c —

Wednesday Jan'y 25 —

Ulceration

The ~~Ulceration~~ of Larynx & Trachea may have the appearance of Consumption and is rapid & fatal and is called Laryngeal or Tracheal Consumption, and begins by slight tickling cough a change of the voice becoming feeble or hoarse is the first and certain ^{or almost extinct} sign — resembling the roughness common to drunkards — If the Larynx are affected much difficulty in uttering the first words in the morning if the trachea is affected the pain is felt lower down — pain increased by external pressure — if the trachea is affected it gives pain in turning the head back — not so if the Larynx is affected but painful in cold and damp air — this is also increased in swallowing acids — in Laryngeal much coughing in the morning — the inspiration stertorous — When the Larynx is affected the first attempt to swallowing causes coughing and vomiting — but in Tracheal no coughing untill it is quite swallowed — In the trachea the expectoration will be greater in quantity of a transparent rosy fluid or clothes

If the disease is completely established there will not
so much night sweats, pulse rising face pale not so red
a face - the countenance more anxious - respiration more
deeply disturbed and not so much hope as in tubercular
consumption where there is always much hope
this continues 3-4 or 5 months but sometimes they die
as in Croup - The Causes are Syphilis Croup
and Catarrh - tumors on the Wind pipe - Foreign Bodies
Cobbeds - hooping cough &c -

Laryngeal consumption depends on some ulcerations
of the Membranes or Cartilages and not on Inflammation
the ulceration sometimes not larger than a common pea &c

Chronic Infl: of the Pleura always terminates in infection
of the lungs - fluid is coagulated Lymph - the 2^d is opaque
fluid that sinks to the bottom of the vessel - suppu-
ration may take place and lay bare or more of the bron-
chial tubes is laid open and produces consumption - pec-
tie ensue communication forms between the pleura
and the cells of the lungs - known by the patients
becoming weak, costiveness, short breath - tickling
cough - easiest in a sitting posture - speaking or
crawling cause shortness of breath - taking a deep
inspiration while lying down cause pain - Excre-
tion increase - not copious night sweats, death
generally come in suddenly - known from consump-
tion by pain confined to one part - absence of
pus which is scanty - more difficult to cure than
when in Mucous Membrane of the Bronchiae

An Opening sometimes takes place in the intercostal spaces. — If inf. of the lungs be present at the same time we have ~~genuine~~ pneumothorax —

Formation of an Abscess in the lungs resembling pulmonary affection — not so common as supposed by many — In such case give rise to expectoration of a purulent kind and give the symptoms of genuine Consumption — not so difficult to cure as those before mentioned — but the abscess will heal easily if properly treated —

Tubercular Consumption — occurs only in Strumous or Scrophulous habits & hereditary — the tubercles form the exudation from the cellular tissue of the lungs cause the Tubercular affections and may lie dormant for a long time, but sometimes they are very rapid — The incurable of these is because they cannot be absorbed — May ~~be cured~~ never be cured by Medicine maybe by nature, but they may be arrested in their progress for a long time by preventing a discharge of pus like fluid — And here then the Tubercles will lie dormant — Tubercles in the beginning ~~may~~ vary in their size and some ^{times} fill the lobes of the lungs — as they increase in magnitude become yellow & white and of the consistence of Cheese — They do not suppurate — but become soft beginning to soften in the center and may do this without infl. the fluid then passes to some tubes, ^{or Bronchia} by fistulous openings — the cavity discharge their contents here as they soften

Perhaps the pus secreted by the mucous membrane of the Bronchia — the Tubercles are afterwards surrounded by a cartilage formed here

These tubercles may not be softened and still cause an irritation obstruct ~~inspire~~ respiration, circulation there ~~is~~ is the growth of the Tubercle — Chronic Inf. of the parts — and local inf. of the Pulmonic tissue — and the two last under Medicine only —

they cure themselves by the cavity having and new structure as by a cicatrix of the tubercle. but even there would proper irritants and he will expectorate pus &c —

Spontaneous cure in either of these ways are very rare — If there be many tubercles it is always impossible for a cure &c —

There may be but one or two tubercles and here nature may effect a cure — Persons may be disposed to stifle but nothing exciting it never may show itself — such as affections of the Liver Spleen &c are apt to leave behind a cause of Stasis &c — On this principle would leave behind an affection of the brain or Liver or Intestine &c —

The greatest causes ^{are} repelled cutaneous eruptions as the intimate sympathy is very great — being closely connected by vessels, ~~when~~ Consumption is most common in cold climates — in cold climates diseases of the skin is rare in a direct ratio — Therefore the remedies directed best to the skin as blisters — emetics — are &c —

Eberle

The Sugar of Lead not so good here - but Tpt of Serpentine 10 or 15 gts every half an hour. is decided by the very best of all doing good every way - in debilitated ~~substances~~ respects - Iron & alum whey is also very good or very Cold Water very beneficial - the prepared ~~Root~~ juice of the common nettle - same day - Emetics as recommended by Dr Sheridan - In the case of young females purgatives very much required and is decidedly very necessary of Calomel & jalap every other day or two repeated -

Hematuria - voiding blood by Urine - not always known from what it passes - if the blood be from the Uterus not mixed ~~from~~ with Urine - if from the neck of the bladder Urine comes on periodically - if from the bladder much pain and weight in the part blood is in distinct flakes - if it be from the bladder it sometimes plugs up the Urethra and must use the Catheter - if from the kidneys it settles down in firm muslike substance before which it is perfectly mixed there is also pain in the part with symptoms of Nephritis old persons more common than young - May be caused by stimulating diuretics, Calculi &c children sometimes do at dentition - organic affection of the parts as cancer &c or hemorrhoidal efforts - predisposed persons may easily have it brought on by stimulating injections &c if in the end of Typhus fever is dangerous - in old persons is dangerous - those who once have generally have a return

Treatment - If the patient be plethoric bleed - warm
bath &c - Drinks &c - the liver &c of no use - best

Mercurial: Tinct. of Iron 12 gts 3 times a day for 3 days being
diuretic - if Chronic drink copiously of some fluid Cheese
^{marsh mallows} popular, the best Malaga Muscadine - Alum & Speac where
you do not wish the bowels confined - also infusor albus -
6 grs Alum Speac 2 grs 3 times a day - Decoction of peach leaves
elaters of bad result - Caustic issues sometimes good -

Of Menorrhagia - at the cessation of the menses hemorrhages come on
3.4.5 weeks and debilitate so much and will not be stopped - Caused
by a relaxation Cured only by salivation & Aloes in small
doses 1 gr Morning & evening and these are the best the Aloes
has the preference - The Prussiate of Iron in relaxations
said to be very good dose 10 to 15 grs and will reduce the pulse

Tuesday Janry 24th 1826

Hemoptesis - is a discharge of ~~the~~ florid blood from the
lungs by spitting & hawking - preceded by a saltish taste,
weight about the praecordia, difficult respiration, and
a pain in some part of the thorax

those common to it, ^{such as have} affair hair - cheeks red - small chest -
tongue pointed narrow & red - in youth they have scaly head
comes on generally between 15 and 25 years of age - exciting
causes are atmospheric vicissitudes, intemperance, suppression
of some evacuations - organic diseases be found generally
in scrofulous and here generally terminates in consumption

Consumptions do not necessarily follow from this but must
to be feared, may return monthly -

Treatment for the ~~the~~ immediate check of bleeding
first moderate the circulation, 2nd arrest the flow of blood
3rd to keep it there — If pulse tense, ^{& hard} skin dry - bleed
copiously and promptly, internal remedies of course before bleeding
require perfect rest & cooling drink — if Costiveness or Evema
is demanded — Sinapism over the ~~best~~ breast, give some
Astringent Sugar of Lead — if there be a spasmodic pulse
or the whole arterial system is much irritated, give Opium

℥r gr Sug: Lead grs every hour but generally much
larger and repeated in half an hour if the first is not
sufficient will be required if the bleeding is very large

No danger of Colica Pictonum from the Sug: of Lead.
if there should be danger of it give Oil occasionally —

Common Salt does much good — Alum — Tinct of
Iron &c ~~not~~ all inferior to Lead —

If the disease be Chronic as once a day or twice the
best is Digitalis in Tinct 20 or 25 grs every ⁴ hours for
ten or twelve days — and Blister on the breast to be
kept open — A farinaceous or milk diet no stim-

ulating drinks to be allowed — Specac may be used
when the extremities ^{face pale &c} are cold. ℥r gr every fifteen minutes

Emetics are useful when ^{the bleeding} they occur from parts below
the diaphragm — but doubtful if from above for
fear of apoplexy —

^{h. h.}
P^h P^h Pulmonalis; is of very frequent occurrence
but not so frequent as said to be — but it is correctly speak-
ing that disease connected with scrofulous habits with
Tubercular — this are four diseases may be mistaken
for P^h — Chronic infla. of Bronchia ^{ulceration} also of Larynx
& Trachea — also Chronic Inflammation ^{never cured} of the Pleura curable
^{Subpyrexia never cured} — Inflammation of the lungs & abscess may be cured
Chronic Infl. of the Bronchia from neglected Catarrh
and the commencement like that of Catarrhal affect the
matter being light afterwards is yellow with blood, thick
^{at first} being peculiarly white resembling cream not globular
at first pulse more frequent & quick skin varying — sore
ness in the breast seldom fixed but shooting — full in
expiration give no pain — can lie on either side — cough
worse in the morning untill the mucous is though off
great emaciation towards the latter end difficult
to distinguish from P^h especially (if the lungs are affected)
the fluids from the Bronchia it very similar to that from
the lungs —
May be distinguished by the following means

In Chronic Bronchial Infl. the countenance pale, lips Blue
In Consumption face flushed and pale, lips red

Bronchia, the feet cold temperature variable — pain in
the upper part of the Pharynx

~~Consumption~~ the Cough at first is deep and far fetched

Also the Cause of its commencement and Cause and
Common Millers — Stone cutters the Bronchial disease
is what I allude to — and is the Catarrhal Consumption

Sr Eberle

Thursday Jan 19th
Erysipelatous Inflammation of 3 forms - Commences
in the subcutaneous system terminating in Resolution
Sometimes in ^{gangrene} suppuration after which the skin grows fast
to the Muscles and is sore - is more dangerous when
it attacks the face, the danger to the brain or down the
fauces or other internal parts - the brain more frequently
affected from the disease spreading known by Coma or
delirium

The fever may be Synocha Typhus or Synochus with Bilious
when it attacks the face it is Synocha the fever precedes the infla-
-mation 2 or 3 days - In weak subjects it is Typhus also in
old persons and is more dangerous - When ~~the~~ there
is much Biliousness it is Synochus with Bilious vomiting
in the whole disease common to infants with exacer-
-bations in the evening more pain in the part - Women
more subject to it ~~than~~ than men; sometimes habitual
once or twice a year depending on a disorder of the liver
sometimes epidemic owing to the atmosphere - Some say
propagated by contagion - the Hepatic affection is the
cause perhaps -

Treatment general and Local -
general according to the fever - if high fever Treatment
antiphlogistic when delirium and coma - Bleeding is
required Saline cathartic - Nitre, antimony - if Biliousness
Calomel^{9/15 or 20} best preceded by an Emetic - 3 or 4 evacuations
every 24 hours - Nitrous powders as Nitre Calomel & antimony
as a diaphoretic demand - if the fever be Typhus
bark and Wine necessary generally Col alkali and Wine good
mild laxatives with stimulants

If there be Gangrene bark, wine, Opium are recommended
after stopping Opium is demanded - laxatives de-
manded in every part of time of the disease
Local applications sometimes useful if they be proper ones
the best is Salu. Cor. Sub. grs ss to an Ounce of Water by flau-
nel moistened in it in 24 hours much amended - good
or very best for Shingles - Some say Mer. Ointment
Some danger of Salivation though very seldom - Land not
so good as Mer. Ointment - Blisters much recommended by
Dr Physick but difficult of application on the face - Other
stimulants good as Must Hartshorn & Oil - or Turpentine
and Basilican also seem burns - ~~Bov.~~ Poultices of
no use unless there be Gangrene then the charcoal one good.
Friday Jan'y 20th

Hemorrhagies - Active, where the blood issue from a ruptured
vessel - Passive where it exudes through the extremities of
the vessels or sanguine exhalations from debility &c
More common from the Mucous membrane - rare from se-
rous membranes - local congestion always present at in-
the part; known by heat &c caused perhaps by local irrita-
tion in the part or in some other part - predispositions to it are
sometimes hereditary - Hemorrhage of young persons
apt to occur above the diaphragm - older persons below
- often occurs periodically - Prognosis depend on the quanti-
ty & cause - passive is more dangerous - Active some-
times critical - if from the lungs more dangerous &c
Epistaxis - the most common, active preceded by premonitory
symptoms - pulse bi-crotary or two strokes - sometimes re-
quires interference - generally from one nostril only - caused
sneezing, coughing - affection of the mind, chronic diseases

indurations of the spleen and liver, organic affections of the heart - suppressions of ~~menstrual~~ menstrual discharge - dissolved state of the blood - on this last account it is so difficult to stop in dropsy - frequently a symptom of Haemoptesis or Hæm. Pulmonalis or at least often lays the foundation of it - it is salutary in all fevers in the excretory stage - but if it be in later periods it is dangerous - Most dangerous if it occurs in debilitated persons especially if the blood be watery -

Treatment - If it be proper to interrupt or stop it is a question - if the pulse be very full it is not to be stopped suddenly; but you may bleed, give nitre, laxatives or injections, cooling drinks &c - if it should be in old persons might cause Apoplexy, or the persons should be very robust - Cold water to the head, temples, back of the neck or genital organs - give small doses of Lead as the very best - when it returns so frequently and continually a blister to be applied on the back of the neck the part previously washed by Turpentine & Cantharides - Pediluvia or Sinapisms to the soles of the feet - if this does not do - then Stiptics are to be applied ~~on~~ the surface smeared with the white of an egg & covered by Lead Turpentine or Alum - the nose not to be blown - Alum also recommended with Sulp. leupri or Juice - the Sugar of Lead to be from 2 to 8 grs every 10 20 or 30 minutes alone or with Opium &c -

Monday Jan'y 23rd

Hæmatemesis or vomiting of blood - preceded by profuse
~~small~~ pulse - pain in the head - flushing - ringing
in the ear anxiety debility about the breast and the vom-
iting of dark blood followed by syncope - the quantity often
very considerably - sometimes is not brought up but after
a day or two passes off the bowels - And then there is some-
times some ease - Sometimes there is a mere exhalation
from the stomach - from the spleen - the darker the
blood the longer it laid in the stomach - may come from
the liver - You always have bloody stools some days
after - blood may proceed from the fauces or posterior
nares but here ~~is~~ there is not that pain and oppression
in the stomach - Caused by every thing that impedes
the progress of the blood in the abdomen - therefore
from indurations of the livers - often seen in drunkards,
also in hemorrhoidal habits indulged in indolence - but
most common to young females who do not menstruate
or menstruate sparingly - also at the cessation of the menses
may be caused by mechanical causes - also in the later
periods of Malignant fever being unfavourable - but
dangerous when instead of menstruation or hemorrhoids -
if it frequently occur bring on dropsy Epilepsy &c
Treatment - if pulse tense or Chordæ bleed - if the
contra no bleeding - Sinapism on the stomach during
~~bleeding~~ vomiting - dry cups - pediluvium - if costives
ness an injection - Many styptics internally, Sugar
Lead, Spt Turpentine. Cold water

Dr Eberle

Also swelling of the eyes - deafness - herpes behind the ears &c perhaps often caused by exposure to cold - the consequences of Measles are more to be feared than the disease itself - in persons of weak lungs are likely to be much affected at this time - bleeding would be dangerous here but good inflammation - ^{proper} respiration is the found here - we know it to be inflammation when there is ease when sitting up - Bronchitis not uncommon here, known by pale face cool skin in some places, difficult breathing as in congestion of the lungs - where there is no local inflammation Antiphlogistics are improper, but should be treated mildly in the eruptive fever I mean - keep the bowels open, with Balm tea, ^{sweet sage} or tepid drinks of any kind that determine to the skin - bleeding ^{is} useful in the simple ~~for~~ kind of which I am now speaking - give Castor Oil - Sage tea &c - if much arterial action ^{spt} of Wine with ^{spt} Nitre - 5 or 6 gts of the former to 2 or 3 of the latter to a child of 3 or 2 years of age - this treatment will not always do, for complicated with local congestion of affection - ~~as it~~ as the rash will not come out because reaction does not take place, pale face pulse feeble - chills, torpor of the viscera will be seen - but not common only to weak children early in life - some say convulsions are favourable by removing internal congestion the contraction of the muscles put the blood in motion - if this does not take place use the warm bath with friction; sometimes add a little bleeding; perhaps best not to bleed; but depend on external stimulants - if there be copious diarrhoea just before the eruption has fully appeared after attended with nausea and vomiting, ^{eruptions exceeds no harm if after} the rash will be pale over the body face &c breathing difficult &c give Opium grj Magn: grs XV Camphor grs iij And put the feet in warm water for a child 10 years of age, a moderate diarrhoea if the patient is robust it is best not to interfere or at the end of the disease such an occurrence is not so dangerous - if it want to procure a return of the

eruption the warm bath frictions - ^{grij. Lauanum added for child 1 year old} give ^{alkali} Bol. Arm. ^{carb.}
this last recommendation for ^{receptions} ~~receptions~~ caused by bleeding
~~from~~ followed by syncope — Inflammation of the pulmonary
system in the eruptive stage not uncommon
bleeding good here with general and local blisters over
the organs mild laxatives — Antimonial Emetic some-
times good or nauseating doses of Antimony to follow this.
Warm bath impregnated with salt the breathing and difficult
breathing much eased — all these caused by cold —
A temperature between 65 and 70° is the proper temperature
and more especially at the time the pustules are receding
after followed by consumption ~~dropy~~ ^{be} best to be
confined to their rooms for 6 or 8 days after convalescence
and also attend to their diet at this time —

Scarlatina — of three varieties simplex Anginosa &
Maligra —

The simplex comes on with pain in the head &c continuing
for 1 or 3 days then the eruption comes out on the neck and face
and over the whole body mouth fauces — Sometimes in blotches
which is not so favourable as when uniform over the whole
body — has the appearance a boiled lobster — on pressing
the skin the efflorescence disappears for a while — soon after
the second stage the throat is sore the voice is affected skin
dry and sore — tongue white red edges — pulse about 100
no appetite & restlessness — slight delirium — after the stage
which about the 4 or to the 7 day and the eruptions disappear
sometimes it is much shorter and easier other times

it is more severe and assumes the Anginose form but this seldom happens

Anginosa - the febrile symptoms before eruptions are more severe nausea vomiting and prostration. Stiffness of the neck - prostration - fauces inflame on the 3rd day and the eruptions come this day skin hotter pulse even to 106. or 112 sometimes ulcers on the tonsils if the fever continue over the 6th day - matter in the fauces - as the fever decline the throat heals this happens about the eight day - diarrhea and Tenesmus happen from these ulcers of the throat from which the patient sometimes does not recover - sometimes the brain is affected - frequently pain in the abdomen &c often happen this dangerous - this disease often followed by anasarca &c which comes on 7 or 8 days afterwards and last two or 3 weeks - Tuesday Janry 17th

Maligna - differs from the other or last, in the fever here is Typhoid - Commences either inflammatory - congestive than the mind confused congested - pulse low feeble and irregular - tongue white then brown - first Diarrhea & none afterwards - the throat not so much affected -

Treatment - if called early pale face pain in head - An Emetic or purgative required, restrain febrile action, rest purgative - tepid or cold effusions &c are the remedies for this purpose - no tonic or cordials will be required in convalescence. Light diet as Animal broths is all - beware of cold as in measles anasarca apt to follow - the hair is likely to come out - best to shave it two or 3 times and wash it with warm water impregnated with salt - &c -

In the Anginae Lora - An Antimanical Emetic - cold
effusions and daily purgatives not always though purgatives
but the best is Calomel or with Rhubarb - If there be
a collapse give stimulants - Cold effusions the best
in this disease if the skin be dry and above the natural
temperature and there is no chilliness, it is always demanded
If this practice does not do you may suspect some visceral
affection and bleeding early here in small quantities it
will be required - but if it be collapse the contra practice,
and even here some say bleed smally but it is dangerous.
Dr R. recommends here Opium & Calomel and an emollient
poultice over the part - Blisters being hazardous unless
in the first two or 3 days to the fauces if it should be required
to clear the fauces give an Emetic which dislodges the
accumulations preventing laryngeal Tracheal, difficult
breathing &c if there be no visceral inflammation - or
gargles of Sulphuric Acid or something of the kind.
Chine and Tonics often useful in convalescence - nourish
ing diet carb. Laman - bark &c if the weakness be very
great &c -

Dr Eberle June 5th 1826

Exam them at a, those few, if it day
Attended with eruption and are specific and are all contagious, other palpable
Small Pox,

Not known where it commenced - the Arab know it a-
bout the 10th Century - and extended by war - Distinct & confluent
confluent - the pustules run into each other the intervening spaces
are pale with fever.

Distinct have round pustules the intermission are red
and this class commences with, Pain in back loins, weariness, loss
of diet - nausea vomiting, child fever comes on at noon - tongue
red, bowels costive, hemorrhage from the nose - before the
eruption - ~~just~~ Coma - or sweating just before the appearance of the
pustules - Cold hands and feet especially in children - pain
in the stomach the most certain with very severe pain in the
loins - some have Epilepsy - or convulsions in the face ~~just~~ and is
favourable - and exacerbation takes place after fever just
before the pustules or cramps in the leg -
- the eruption come out about the 3 or 4 day on the forehead
and forearm - and the longer from the time of fever to the eruption
the less severe the disease will be - an areola around the
pustules are favourable - sometimes the eruptions will be four
or 5 days in coming out - about the 8 day the face swell
eyes closed and on 10 or 12 day the hands and feet swell and eyes
are relieved - about the 12 or 13 there will a scab on an
each pustule - and commences on the face to dry off
which it does gradually - the fever is easier when the eruption
has taken place say the 5th day - soreness of the throat very common
about the 9 or 10 day which produce difficulty of hearing -
about the 11th day you have the suppurative or secondary fever
and here is the greatest danger, sitting sometimes in this form.

confluent - more pain in back and limbs and the lower the pain the severer will be the disease - and the fever will be Typhoid - (in the distinct inflammatory fever or Synocha) In the beginning maybe synocha - rarely any sweating at the time of the eruption of the Pustules, and thereby the disease becomes confluent (as the smell is disagreeable &c) - Sometimes some saliva is thrown out in great quantity or diarrhoea - The Eruptions come out earlier - sometimes inflammation seen on the face and neck about the 2^d or 3^d day -

Where the skin is not covered by eruptions, it is pale and flaccid. When the ~~fever~~ about the 9th day after the eruption the matter flows from the pustules - And the secondary fever always severe in this form - crust on the pustules

Unamplous - where the fluid is colourless - swelling of the face often transferred to the hands and feet - fever Typhoid and is dangerous - if there be no swelling greater danger is to be apprehended - Death about the 7 or 8 day after the commencement of the fever - Much affected by the measles when they happen at the same time, or the small pox are suspended until the measles have run its course, and then the small pox will go on as if it had not been interrupted -

There ^{are} four periods 1st 3 or 4 day of febrile, then eruption 2 day, then maturation ^{about} 3 day, and 2 or 3 days after desquamation and ends about the 15th day - there are some who never are susceptible of small pox - pustules are found in the pharynx, fauces, nose mouth &c - the air is in the cuticle, and the pitting to a destruction of the parts &c -

Saturday Jan'y 7th 1826

Treatment: The more the eruption the more severe will be the fever - and this is always to be encouraged; therefore do not encourage the eruption by stimulants, but on the contrary treat by the Antiphlogistics as you do in Muculation, and this is the only advantage from this practice -

Bleeding is only to be performed when you cannot accomplish what you wish any other way - it is dangerous, in general it does not require copious bleeding - it is not recommended.

Mild Cathartic, very good to moderate the febrile eruption violent purging is not safe in the distinct small-pox - Stimulate by warm drinks and a grain of Opium if there should be sinking of the system - Mild laxatives though late in the disease.

But in the Confluent - Active Cathartics are required and always demanded by experience; Spontaneous Diarrhea would very much relieve the disease, in Small-pox, Calomel the very best; the Neutral Salts during the Eruptive fever.

Emetics if given, should only be given in the Confluent and then early only as about the commencement of the fever -

Diaphoretics, Nitric, Antimonial preparations, and Saline draughts are good -

But the very best treatment of all, is the cooling plan in Small-pox - this was introduced by Sydenham - this is keep the patient cool, lie on a mattress - cool accutated drinks - the temperature to be cool in the room - the linens to be changed at least twice a day -

the Chloridrine Small-pox, however will not bear the cooling plan of treatment -

If the Confluent is Sympocha the treatment is the same as in the distinct - but if it is Typhoid it is to be treated differently -

If you have the secondary fever Typhoid - Wine, Ammonia Carbonated, to be used in sufficiency to keep the fluids full - If delirium be present give Camphor, as this is the best here. As it always moderates it - Some say Peruvian Bark is good for this the suppurative stage or during the very least - When the pustules are slow in filling or are filled with water the Union of Opium and Camphor the best -

Sometimes it ceases some internal organs, as the brain this is said to be the case in the crystalline form especially known as Phrenitis - then the prognosis is unfavorable - here leech - cup - flannel cloths to the parts -

Scarification sometimes happens in Typhoid fever, give chalk in a weak solution of bitter tonic, Opium unsafe -

Obstinate vomiting to be checked as soon as convenient by Opium and Camphor - If camp grip Opium grip any how violent vomiting is subdued -

Fits in the confluent are to be checked by Opium apply flannels rung out of hot water &c -

To prevent the eyes to be affected, keep pieces of cloths rung out in cold water over the eyes -

Retrocasion always dangerous, caused by cold, typhoid or discharges from the bowels &c to recall this Opium, Sinapism, Camphor &c -

When ~~salivation~~ the swelling ^{or salivation} suddenly goes, do not apply blisters to the wrist - and hot cloths to the parts &c and the fumes of vinegar poured on hot bricks

Dr. Eberle
Monday Janry 9th 1826

Vaccine; or the Vaccine disease, the matter derived from the Cow
Horse, Goat or some even from the Sheep — Some say this disease
derived from the same source as small-pox we use to do this by
(Richter).

When this virus is inserted about the 2^d day you may see little
inflammation, gradually increases untill the fifth day with well
formed circumscribed base with an areola and depression in
it — continuing to enlarge and blacken, at the point at the
9th day it complete and the constitution is affected by weakness,
fever, loss of appetite, swelling of the axilla, these do not always
occur, when they do it is more satisfactory ~~to~~ as regard the
security of the patient — We should also like to see the ef-
fervescence of the part — on the 14th day the scab is darker and
continues untill ~~it~~ as dark as mahogany — the scab drops
off in 2 or 3 weeks — the areola is perfect about the 11th
day — there are various deviations as for instance in the pro-
gress & also the time that it first manifest itself; ^{it} will some-
times ^{not} make its appearance untill the 8 or 14 day — if it shall
show too much inflammation on the 2^d day we may presume
it to be of a spurious kind — You seldom have more than
the one pustule, sometimes however you have them in different
parts of the body —

It will sometimes counteract other disease as Ophthalmia,
diseases of the skin, hooping-cough, &c —

It is affected frequently by any disease of the skin by which there is
any oozing, sore eyes, or speck behind the ear; all these interfere or
modify the disease of vaccination &c — It is necessary
therefore to be careful that your patient be clear of any
of this disease — Measles and Cow pox will go on together &c —

But sometimes the Vaccination will be suspended untill the measles have runse their course — " —

Diagnosis of the true kind — 1st little inflammation will be seen at the point of vaccination before 2, 3, or even 4th day

2nd The speech increases gradually untill the 9th day

3rd There will be a beautiful efflorescence on the 7th day of a perfectly regular round

4th It is always circumscribed, with a flat surface, slightly depressed in the centre, contains limpid clear fluid —

The Spurious disease may arise from Cutaneous diseases also from the vaccine matter being too old — also from a spurious pustule —

Take the virus before while it is limpid and kept between two pieces of glass to be kept untill dry — And then may dissolved in a little water ~~with~~ when wanted to be used —

The scab should only be taken from the most perfect vesicle, and maybe kept several months, be careful that you have the true scab — And will answer as well as the fresh matter, if the child from which it is taken is healthy, if there be ~~the case it will answer as well as~~, any Constitutional affection Nitre, laxatives &c are to be given — if there be much swelling of the part, from cold or scratching the part use a weak solution of Sugar of lead Cold — or even cold water or pledget of lint or Lead poultices &c — " —

It is probable that there are more cases of ~~small~~ pox being affected with small-pox after vaccination, than those of small-pox the second times — When it occurs after vaccination it is found to be so much lighter as to continue to have our greatest confidence — " —

Tuesday Jan 10th

Varicella, ^{there} was known long before vaccination an eruptive disease - but since the introduction of vaccination we have small-pox so modified as we see in Varicella (it is a specific disease) it is no new disease but is as old as small-pox but is still more modified by vaccination - " - same-pox chicken-pox &c. And all these are merely modifications of small-pox. Of Varicella from vaccination, is when the vaccination does not entirely destroy the susceptibility ^{of small-pox} and is known by

the eruptive fever, sometimes is very severe (but not often) but will pass off at the time of the eruption, a rash seems to bring measles appears some hours before the eruption (this does not always happen) about the 3 or 4 day the vesicles burst and leave a scurf on the skin, sometimes you have an areola distinctly to be seen - sometimes the vesicles do not dry off but form seals and separate about the 7, 9 or 12 day sometimes they contain pus - frequently the seals are a long time in coming off. Sometimes there will be pustules, vesicles or papillae - The characteristic of varicella are these

- 1st The eruption comes out ^{between} on the 2 or 5th day and in clusters.
- 2nd The seldom suppurate
- 3rd No second day fever
- 4th The time of drying is between the 5 or 7 day and seals fall off about the 8 or 9 day and no pitting -

An attack of small-pox will occur after this disease ^{is} as reasonable as the fact of small-pox attacking the second time - neither does perfect vaccination always secure the patient -

When the scar on the arm from vaccination is very small and regular edges the secondary fever of small-pox subsequent to vaccination, will be very slight and the small-pox will not be so highly likely to happen. Re-treatment as before ^{in small-pox only cooling}

Thursday Janry 12th 1826

Measles — of which the ancients had no knowledge — first known to the Arabs — A regular course is — great variations in regard to violence — The moderate form more common than the more malignant In summer it is milder than in winter — great deviations ⁱⁿ families owing perhaps to constitutional habits of the individuals — The time between the conception of the ~~conception~~ contagion to the eruption is from 5 to 7 days more or less — Known first

The tongue several days before an eruption is punctuated whitish appearances with red points on it elevated above the white mucous — Watery eyes the 3 or 4 day after fever Cough difficult breathing soreness of the throat, dyspnea, nausea and vomiting on about the 3 day at the same time delirium — in mild no delirium — Coma precedes the eruption sometimes convulsions but none of those dangerous — On the 4 day of eruptive fever the measles appear in forehead and face & neck and afterward in the body — The eruption on the face appear to fade on the 6th day and on the body on the 8th day — On the 9th desquamation appears on the face and is done at about the 11 or 12 day — Sometimes the eruption comes out on much sooner or even much later even to the 15th day there is therefore no certainty, we should use nothing to bring it out — the eruption shows itself in regular spots and afterward runs into blotches of crescentic — lent-like — The face is swelled and eruption is raised above the skin — the eyes much swelled — fever is augmented when the eruption comes out — the Catarrhal symptoms are more violent and abate when they decline —

Diarrhea affords relief it is not so severe — the fever generally abates about desquamation not always else coma at this time Coma — always inflammation of the fauces, throats &c and affections of lungs after the eruption

Dr Eberle

this same good in the second form of Syphilis, the elm bark
a very good ingredient of this prescription — ^{the efficacy of} When from other
causes, use Calomel and Opium — Stramonium or thorn
apple, very good when the chronic follows the acute, in Extract,
untill quidding shall continue come on; in grs doses every
four hours &c — Colicium said to be very good here,
serviceable for pains in the larger joints — does most good in the
sub acute form — no cure for very old cases — the Spt of Tur-
pentine in Sciatica, internally given doe 20 grs 3 times a day
or mixed with equal parts of honey a tea spoonful 3 times
a day — Stramonium the best with external remedies.
Acu-puncturation lately said to be good — especially where
respiratory muscles are much affected — the effect are more
effectual when the negative pole of the galvanic needle be ap-
plied to the needle, but it cannot be performed where there
is any inflammation, best in very muscular parts — With the
internal remedies electricity in Lumbago very good, Rubefa-
cients always good as Camphor with Ether — or Rtt Camphor
aqua Ammonia $\mathfrak{z} + \mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$ Tint Cantharid $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ Ols Oil $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$ — the

Tuesday Jan 3rd 1825

Goat — ^{specific} a constitutional disease with a local swelling — of 3 kinds
acute — chronic and retrocedent — Acute pain violent goes by sedi-
ment in the urine; ~~two~~ or 3 day before an attack weakness, nausea, costiveness, &c
chronic — connected with dyspepsia or affections of the heart
pain not so violent —

Retrocedent — where it is changed from external to internal parts

The acute comes on in the morning between 12 and 3 o'clock which goes off
~~two or three~~ towards morning but come next night more severe and last longer.
last from 5 to 9 day and then the cuticle goes off — this sometimes annually
perhaps to a day early in the spring or last of August — first the feet only
after while other parts or even at the same time &c sometime much fever.

the liver suffers from Gout also the Stomach — Calculi often connected with it and nearly allied to it — thickening and shortening of the ligaments the Muscular Aponeurosis also — the joints often stiff from the collection of Matter in the neighborhood and occasional Anchylosis the predisposition to it hereditary or acquired ^{from} the last.

Apt to commence between 30 and 40 ^{years of age} — Caused by Anger, severe study, animal diet & fermented liquor & Champagne, distilled spirit not so likely to produce it — but wine more likely — Indolence, the most likely with other causes —

Exciting Causes Intemperance — Acid in stomach — bile in stomach — Cold — passion of the mind — proximate Cause some say Uric Acid in the system is the Cause others the Phosphoric Acid; there are without foundation — some say it is primarily situated in the prima via and the Muscular Membrane &c —

Treatment, governed by the cause, the age, Temperament &c —

For the fit — and in the interval different views are to be observed
1st Temperance — and regulation of diet &c —

Bleeding not so important, but may be used when particularly required — as when it is translated to the brain producing symptoms of Apoplexy — Vertigo &c —

Emetics, when there are symptoms of deranged stomach only —
Cathartics and Diuretics very necessary in Gout — Calomel & Rhubarb every morning — or with diuretics conjointly as
R^x Magnesia grs xx Sulp^r: Magn: ʒijss Vinous Linct. Colic; ʒijss with little sweeten water for a draught —

Thursday
Specific Remedies for Gout — White Hellebore

And Laudanum or Eran Medicinale — Colicium autumnale ~~to~~ these are speedy remedies than any thing else, but now considered very unsafe especially the Eran Medicinale.

The Colicium may be used carefully with perfect safety and success. It will relieve pain in about 48 hours; Vin. Tinct Cole about 50 grs

Magn. grs XX this every 4 hours, continued, purging should follow; it often produces giddiness, weakness, digestion, trembling &c. ~~Spasmodic~~ Medicinale a preparation of Colicium, a much preparation.

Opium safe and necessary to relieve pain, to regulate the dose according to circumstances as if there be costiveness, ^{are} must use laxatives, first with diaphoretics; Dose from 2 to 6 grs, the pulse will become softer — or 1 gr every 3 hours — the best ^{form} is the Black Drop here as well as in other inflammation — Diet not irritating.

Local applications; leeches very improper also blisters — the flannel does injury by protracting the disease and pain, the application will always abate pain ^{cold} water I mean but will translate the disease — Solution of Alcohol and Camphor or

the one recommended in Rheumatism — Ether also very useful as a Local application — So far we follow the treatment in the Paroxysm — If the disease has been violent the biliary organs will be much affected, and these are to be restored — Kidney then bowels, alteratives alone, Rheubarb

Blue pill 3 grs Magn 2 gr every night &c. Better infusion occasion — Warner's Gout Cordials is the very best in the convalescent and should always be given — gentle exercise and mild diet — Some swellings after the paroxysm.

flannel roller also rub with Tinct Camphor: 1 lb camphor Soap Liniment āāā ʒj — every day — if swelling and soreness Cold water necessary &c

Chronic Gout — from

Wandering pain, less pain than acute — alternate heat and cold on day
more pain at night — weakness in the part — Cramp at night
starting at night — Skin natural in the part or pale red or pur-
ple blue — Aching of the ankles — Dyspepsia always pre-
sent known by great distention after meal heartburn or cold-
ness in the stomach — Mind irritable or hypocondriacal, sleep
disturbed — Cachexia — bowels costive, hard, &c the system gene-
rally impaired — Any cough, then through life ~~and~~ death follows —

Light indigest diet — alteratives — anodyne at bed time as
Opium ^{1 gr}, Cal⁵ & Nitro¹² — Opium gr i camph gr v Nit Potash gr xij
for a dose — Tonics of no use, mild laxatives, as Carbon:
Acidum and Camph: — Locally the same as acute form

Retrocedent — Caused by something — seldom happens of itself
the stomach most liable, sometimes bowels or maybe the brain
these are very dangerous, may reach the heart or lungs, often
kidneys, prostrate glands have happened — Generally caused
by cold general or local — stimulants of any kind may trans-
late the disease — sometimes the disease returns to its former
seat at other parts it will require art — It seems probable
that the Infl- does not change but acts by spasm on the
stomach or whatever part it may be — Dr Cullen recom-
mends stimulants as Brandy and Laudanum when it affects the
stomach or Gout, with a blister also and Emetic immediately
before the Laudanum, after ward or soon as the Emetic has
worked give Laudan: 100 grs — If in the brain, bleeding
to the greatest extent the pulse will allow with cold application
sinapisms, purgative by mouth or injections — Gouty persons
liable to Asthma, apoplexy — hydrothorax, dropsy or even erysipelas
and may die of one or other of these causes. &c

Chronic Peritonitis - comes on very insidiously known by ~~pressure~~ uneasiness and a pressure soreness of the abdomen soreness or tightness from one flank to the other - Costiveness, then continue for some months, pulse little affected, duration very various seldom cured - terminate in infarction or disorganization as Dropsy & not to be cured - Sometimes the intestines tangled and glued together Treatment - External applications, tepid Bath, friction with Tart. Emetic unintermittingly to be persisted in - Purgatives - R. Tart. Acid. ℥j. Carb. Soda gr. xiv Ext. Digitalis ℥ss. Linet Squill gr. iiv mist water ℥ij Nitre ℥ss for one or two or three times a day - Laxatives cream. Tartar - best of the simplest kind - Hyoscyamus, and Anodyne - Moxa - Nephritis apt to occur from retrocedent gout - standing on

cold ground while the body is inactive - calculi - blows &c - Known by slight chills before pain in the loins - if from contusion, gout &c the first symptoms are pain in the lumbar region or regions deep seated little aggravated by pressure down the Ureter testicle drawn up ~~small~~ numbness down the thigh - Costiveness - Vomiting, Urine tinged with blood - Suppression of the Urine when both kidneys are affected sit up inclined to the side the inflammation exist, seldom lies on his back but on the affected side - pain first low down afterwards higher up to the kidneys even - pulse full hard tense - becomes skin dry hot and parched - Inflammation of

the Psoas muscle may be mistaken for Nephritis - but in bending forwards gives pain in the Inf. Psoas - Its course is short, seldom more than 7 days unless it terminates in suppuration known by suppression of Urine - and the matter is discharged by the Urine - which often continues for several months or years, sometimes the matter points externally causing a fistulous opening - seldom terminates in Gangrene - Treatment bleeding first promptly Leeching or Cupping best - Active purgatives - mucilaginous liquors - emollient injections, fomentation to the regions of the Ureter - Warm bath - Antimonials if not so much inflammation - after the pain has subsided an Anodyne injection the very best thing

the Alkalies if there is pain and soreness for
several days after Nephritis has terminated by resolution
Cicutin the best -
- dose 18 or 20 grs 3 times a day also good for a discharge adding $\frac{1}{4}$ gr
of Opium - this is the best for either of these affections -

Rheumatism; very distinct from gout - the fibrous textures are
supposed to be the seat of disease - the aponeurotic expansion receives
it - is not like common inflammation as it changes its situation
Defined as a peculiar species of Inf. affection the fibrous
texture and particularly the synovial membrane with an inflammatory
fever - cold chill loss of appetite - depression of spirits, more soreness
- first lower down than the Ankle or knee - with a vivid redness of
the skin in small patches sometimes, great pain, sometimes aching
or rest - great pain at moving - with a sympathetic fear of a
Inf. type - bowels costive, pain in the head, changing its seat rapidly
- seldom any of the tendons or ligamentous parts escape, the
extremities next receive - Spasm of the muscles of the thorax -
Anxious countenance - skin of the face pale and relaxed - pain alle-
viated by warmth of the skin - critical termination by sediment
in the Urine or diarrhoea - or moisture of the skin - Pain increased
by the heat of the bed - rare in Infancy but may occur
- 16 to 45 years is the time is generally seen - old persons
generally have the Chronic form - fat persons more liable
- some, by hereditary predisposition like gout - predisposing

Causes are derangement of the digestive organ, use of spiritous
liquor &c. exciting cause a variable temperature - for this
is commoner in cold climates; - it sometimes shifts
to internal organs and is very dangerous - it is often accom-
panied with bilious secretion of bile known by the ordinary symp-
toms - those living in miasmata districts, especially - to be treated
as bilious diseases -

Friday Dec

Treatment of Rheumatism of the acute form - First Bleeding

is not a cure but a palliative and prepare for other remedies - one ought to bleed largely as an auxiliary, do not bleed as long as it is huffy as some do - but rely on milder medicines - excessive blood-letting may favour the disease to attack internal parts, as lungs. Next Opium and Calomel, after bleeding, in full doses; but still bleed occasionally with other remedies - Cathartics always beneficial in this disease - drastic purges not so good, laxatives the very best ^{or Salts} - Saline purges in small and repeated doses - As Calomel 4 to 6 grs in the evening; - a dose of Salts in the morning.

Emetics of the most decisive advantage, repeat them every day untill 15 or 20 are taken and generally does much good - especially when the disease occurs in low and marshy situations.

Emetics some of the utmost importance - Sudorifics, often disappointing or may prove injurious - small doses of Antimony or clovers powder, the Lpt Menguere of great use or any

Diaphoretics are very good here - Opium very valuable in the later period of the disease; if earlier with Speac it is better given - Opium in very large doses the very best especially if there be intense pain - frequently repeated is necessary - Opium ^{1 gr} and Calomel 2 grs ^{every 4 hours} untill the gums are slightly affected, when the pains are wandering and slight fever -

After salivation leave the Calomel but continue the Opium - Colicium Colicium said to be the very best for

Rheumatism and Gout above any thing ever used, of active narcotic powers; for great prostration will ensue if so give the volatile alkali in the or opium - Lpt Liquors or prupic Acid, said to be counter acted by it - the Colicium ~~is~~ said to be given with Magnesia

Wine Tinct of Colicium 3j
leale Magn - xgrs but may 3j - Water q. s to asperse
for a dose every 4 hours -

Extract of Stramonium, the very best in Chronic Rheumatism or thrown apple, the seeds if good 1/4 gr every 4 hours untill vertigo

Tart - Antimony also good in Chronic Rheum at
Tart and Antimony grj in Cinamon ^{water} 3 viij continued
day and night every 4 hours although the first may vomit can
thrive it for ~~two~~ two weeks - Barks said by some to be
good - locally - cold water to the painful parts but dan-
gerous as it may change the disease to some other sort
Equal parts of Camphor and Alcohol said by some to be very good when
applied by cloths - Oiled silk the very best in Chronic Rheum
the limb wrapped in it - Diet of the Mildest Kind no solid
food to be taken - Drinks cool &c -
Monday Jan 2nd 1826

Chronic Rheumatism - less decided symptoms - may follow
acute Rheumatism or not or may Mercury with cold - No swell-
ling or fever - Shuffling at place Knees, hips spine &c - Some
always have it - some only feel it on damp weather (Sundaman
thinks the Nerves are most affected) pulse Sympocha - the Bursa
Mucosa thick Muscles hard ligaments stiff - a jelly like effu-
sion is common - when in the ^{of the limbs} muscles it is called Pumpbago
the Periosteum is thickening when from Mercury with Nodes &c -

Treatment - General Bleeding seldom called for unless Robust
Sudorifics have been recommended - Diaphoretics of the Stimula-
ting Kind very good - Gum Guaiac good ^{taim} - the best in Old
people - the watery solution or mixture Gum Gum 3j Water
3 viij &c Exercise to promote perspiration walking, Warm
bath - friction by a flesh brush - produce an insensible sweat
flannel a non conductor of Electricity act beneficially in this way -
Antimony a useful remedy - Burdock Root 3j to a pint of
water with Tart Antimony grj - to be taken in one day, a wine
glass full occasionally - The Burdock acts as the Sarsaparilla
- Mercury very good when the disease produced by Mercury - a cure
the impression on the system - with a decoction of Sarsaparilla Root
3 iiij - ~~Iron~~ Pipsissin 3j - Mephan Root 3j Slipper elm 3j Boil
in water equal Boil to 3/4 pints

Dec 29th 1827

if from retrocession of exanthematous, bring them out
artificially by setons, issues, blisters Corns, Camphor
mercury to ptyalism - If from imperfect Catamenia
remove the determination to the head to the uterus,
they require depletion as blood letting while sitting up
and moderately and repeatedly - the semicarpium about
96° or 98° with friction with a flesh brush Stimula-
ting injections as ʒss Turpentine and Castor Oil equal
parts, emmenagogues after depletion thus Ext Sabin
ʒij. Aloes ʒj. Sulp Iron grs x. Divid in 40 pills one every
six hours

Turpentine from ʒss. to ʒj. twice or thrice a day - Setons in
the nape of the neck - Uterine Epilepsy is sometimes suspen-
ded by pregnancy - if from Onanism Camphor and
to the parts - if from dentition blisters
behind the ear warm bath, scarify the gums -
if we do not ascertain the exciting cause we must
treat by the symptoms and nature of the disease

Valerian is very ancient and has effected a cure, it
should be given in large doses as ʒss. to ʒj. three or four
times a day - the essential Oil from v-qtts to viij qts, it has
been recommended for Worms and obstruction of the Menstrue
Orange peel has been of service

Mispeltoe - is of great use in powder from Dij. to Zij. —

Animal Oil of dipple from qts IV to V is good when from
retrocession of eruptive fevers.

Oil of Turpentine from intestinal irritation from worms and obstruction of the menses - it occasion a moderate and regular evacuation, is best in the form of emulsion and in large doses, given in milk is better.

Root of *Adiantum* is *ziz* once or twice a day—

Agarica Muscans Dose from gr xx to ℥i.

Artemisia vulgaris Mugwort - is hurtful to male from 17 to 23 years, but very useful in females. will produce a very great sweating, the ligneous part is used only the bark dose grs xxx to ℥i. - Thus Artemisia ℥ss. white sugar ℥j. M. dose a tea spoonfull three times a day and increase -

Camphor if from retrocession of Cutaneous eruptions or
Anasarca is very good.

various Antispasmodic, narcotics as Belladonna and
Stramonium, the former for sympathetic irritation or
where there is aura — Where there is no plethora
Opium may be given — if the fit occurs at night a
grain may be given at bed time — in genital Epilepsy
it is very good.

Phosphorus - very useful - dissolves grs IV in Nitric Acid & ether 3p.
 dose 6 or 8 drops to be used with care

or Ol. Turpentine ℥ss Sweet Oil ℥ij. Phosphorus gr.ij.
put in a vial and shake untill dissolved then add Muc-
elago of G. Arabic ℥iv. Syr. Simp ℥ss. m. Dose a Deut Spoon
full 3 or 4 times a day

Zinc - has been used with Cupri Ammonii and is very good
when depending on Worms or from Suppression of Chronic
eruption Dose gr. 1/2 to gr. x. it induces nausea in some
cases -

Acetate of Lead - was given by Dr Rush, Eberle, Griffith &c with
complete success - Dr Eberle cured a case by it caused by a
fright and it occurred every full moon - he gave three
days before and after

Thin Muriate Oxide from ℥ij. to ℥l.

Nitrate of Silver - More confidence in as large doses as the stomach
can bear and will bear three times as much in pills as
in solution - is generally prescribed Dose gr. gradually in-
creased to gr. x &c -

Mercury when caused by Syphilis or exostosis of Syphilis is the
very best

Galvanism said to be good, but must be applied steadily and
very weak

Letans & Issues - Hippocrates says that he cured a case by
an issue on the crown of the head - probably not very good
Garry says bleeding about the vessels of the head being good

Blisters often very useful

Tart. Emetic Ointment. Actual Caustery along the skin near the head —

The following is indeed a very good but simple remedy used in this city Mustard ℥24 powdered ginger ℥14 powdered Sage ℥10 M. Dose a ~~decent~~ Table Spoonful three times a day

Music has performed a cure when proceeded by a fit as the fit is coming divert the attention from it.

Chorea - Sancti Viti - St Vitus Dance - there is always obstinate Convulsions - Which with ~~or~~ various irritation in the Intestines, is the Cause of the disease as teething Worms, ^{as fear & anger} poisons &c - the exciting Cause is no doubt in the bowels - And the proximate Cause in the brain - Always occurring between the ages of 8 and 20 years of age And infinitely more frequent in females than males - It commences ^{typhus or typhoid fever also the cause - also low temperature} by various symptoms Convulsions &c then lameness perhaps - then twitching of the tendons or muscles &c - ^{common to nervous habits or feeble children} Treatment - As might be expected; purging with Calomel and Jalap in very active doses will do for more mild cases - but in more inveterate Cases Turpentine And the most active ^{stimulating} Cathartics must be employed - the purging to be continued for a week or ten days daily - then alternately purges and Tonics bitters every other day - to this last must be sub-joined friction along the spine by flannel with

We often see Gastritis in other forms as Petrid of warm climates — &c

Treatment — Bleeding, the very first and largely — not even governed by the pulse at least until it becomes full and you have best effect — after one hour or two there will a remission ^{renewed} then bleed again; then blister over the epigastric region and a large vesicatory over the stomach — Some draw blood over the stomach by leeching — the Antiphlogistic very pernicious as they are too irritating — But infusion of flaxseed or any mucilaginous drinks — no food of any kind to be allowed — Lemonade they must drink — laxatives, Emetics to remove Costiveness throughout it occurs 2 or 3 daily always required — Opium ^{grij every 4 hours} should be employed after bleeding several times but in large doses and thereby assist the bowels, relieving pain and reducing the pulse — or the Opium gr. iij the first hour and one every hour for some time —

chronic inflammation of the Mucous membrane of the stomach
Chronic Gastritis — may be a primary affection or symptomatic the Causes as in the Acute form — known by pain in the right side right of burning lancinating pricking in a small spot sometimes a constriction & sometimes as if a ball or a bar across the stomach — no appetite — if appetite digestion imperfect or it is thrown up or nausea and oppression with pain Acid eructation — pulse rises during digesting and then warm — Costiveness sometimes diarrhoea of mixture with blood tenesmus &c — eyes lips and tongue red except in the centre of a logwood brown — Coloured, flushed Cheek — Cellular and Adipose Membranes, atrophied absorbed and muscles tight — skin tight brown and pink very tight to the muscles and cannot be pitched up — Circulation not much influenced at first — pulse hard frequent, coming exacerbations, prostration soon ensues — skin hot — often called Dyspepsia and some others — the Phenomena very various and can ~~be~~ scarcely be known — unless by an Emetic again have very slight remission but in a short time it returns with redoubled violence —

Treatment Depend much on the diet — decoction of barley, rice or thin gruel all solid food denied — boiled milk & water or even gelatin sometimes — In dyspepsia the most digestible food — In Gastritis it must be of the least irritating kind — small doses of bealomed with doses powder Cal: gr. ʒss ^{repeated every 4 hours or 1 piece} — Blue pill — Bals Copaliva in any ^{great solution} ~~all cases~~ — Leeches of use — will constitute the treatment

Thursday Dec 22nd

Intestitis or inflammation of the intestines causes the same as Gastritis and Worms, Constipation, &c. — Acute and Chronic
 Acute, known by pain in the abdomen, small intestines generally inflamed, ~~nausea~~ ^{the peritoneal membrane often} Constipation, or Diarrhea & tenesmus when the mucous membrane ^{nausea and} vomiting, stertorously — Fever — pulse frequent in all and tense or full hard and vibrating when the Colon is affected — tongue dry and red — thirst strong urine high coloured — breathing stertorous, lies on his back knees drawn up expiration performed by the intercostal muscles — As well as in any of the abdominal ~~muscular~~ diseases — if fatal, pain diminishes, pulse intermittent feeble skin cold and sweat, and convulsions, if in the upper part of the Colon like hepatitis or pleuritis — Known from pulse small frequent — abdominal muscles greenish, and pain in the intercostal muscles by pressure — in enteritis he lies quietly and pressure gives pain — skin hot and dry — great thirst — favourable terminations by resolution and you a moderate diarrhoea with no blood — rarely in resolution — if shivering take place and abate, take place and a diarrhoea follows and the principal dies with hectic fever — sometimes terminates in Gangrene stools black, mucous, pulse intermits, sometimes death without any ~~signs~~ termination — cold hands and feet unfavourable also if the abdomen becomes hard —

Treatment — Copious Bleeding early the very best and only dependence notwithstanding the usual small pulse — Cathartics uncertain as to usefulness — Laxatives useful but of these after bleeding Calomel, Castor Oil with Opium, Opium may be useful in the advanced stage after depletion and then the best remedy in most of the Phlegmasia, no danger of Costiveness by it, as it acts the Costive Opium or Calomel, or xx and thus with Castor Oil you produce good evacuation — Opium also determines to the Skin — and is the only remedy that gives relief but it must not be given in small doses — After 2 or 3 bleedings Opium grs iij or vii ^{until 9 or 10 grs are taken of opium} Calomel grs iij or vi, ^{as soon as perspiration has come on} give a large dose of Castor Oil — Blisters to the Abdomen after depletion preceded by a large Epsom's salt rub with Spt of Turpentine — Some say warm inflammation before cathartics will have any effect you must use warm water in Enemata or injection — No internal Antiphlogistic remedies to be used — Milder diluents of the flat sea tea &c. barley water no diet whatever — after the disease great care of the diet or you renew the inflammation — the inflammation extends to the proper Coat of the Intestines and the Peritoneum as they are very sympathetic — In the Mucous Coat or when this is affected there is a diarrhoea and the pain is seldom so severe as in the Serous Coat — sometimes the pain is easier

Of the Chronic Intestitis more common than generally supposed, such as Moras
mus or the worst form of dyspepsia — No distinct pain when at rest — just
pain on pressure coughing sneezing sometimes dull heavy sensation even to sore
ness, pulse small and weak slight fever in the evening, nausea after
eating ~~late~~ pain down in the bowels — may continue a long time, tongue
smooth and red brown in the middle — diarrhoea — appetite various, if good
it takes create uneasiness, often, cold extremities, passing the food undi-
gested sometimes — Consist of an inflammation of the mucous membrane
When diarrhoea attend pain more distinct — evacuation thin & small or
large and watery And in Children they terminate various visceral inflammation
Treatment — nearly all depend on the diet farinaceous, diet as Tapioca
or Gum arabic and water, Barley, rice, oatmeal in soups and given in small
quantities, rice milk, Rye Marsh, next gentle laxative as Castor Oil preced-
ed by 4 or 5 gr Calomel in the evening morning Castor Oil for an Adult
sometimes add flowers powder — after inflammation is removed, use Tonics
as Iron — Tartrate of Iron the best for Children Tart. Iron 3j Sugar 3ij
Water 3ij Rose a teaspoonful every two hours — Or Calomel 10 grs. With
flowers powder — Opium with Lactaric acid — A flannel roller
around the abdomen of great use — Small doses of Bals: Copaira-
Saiato be very good — in Adult decoct of Slippery elm of great use as
a common drink Friday Dec 23

Hepatitis of two varieties chronic and acute
Acute commences sudden, slight fever pain in right side Hypochondria
difficult respiration ~~is~~ not confined to the region of this organ — but often
in other parts as right shoulder — pain aggravated on pressure pain on
lying on the left side — dry cough difficult respiration, might be
mistaken for Pneumonia when the convex surface is affected —
When the concave surface vomiting & nausea — Urine high coloured Pulse
90 or 100 hard strong and full — small tears quick when Concave
tongue white thick yellowish floor — pain in the throat the convex
When Stomach much affected the Concave — bowels Costive — in Warm
climate diarrhoea — the disease commences with ~~is~~ uneasiness &c —
in some cases not much pain on pressure than the muscles of the abdomen
are painful — in Hepatitis a scalding in making urine, Mind more
disturbed in this than in any of the Phlegmasia vesic, Phrenitis — he lies
on the left side — no bloody hepatitis unless an abscess should work itself
into the lungs —

In respiration, abdominal muscles are generally at rest. A severe pain in the right shoulder. No difficulty in passing it from Gastritis. As there is in that extreme prostration vomiting not so likely to occur from eating. The pain in Hepatitis there is sometimes an intermission in the pain. In several days suppuration issues. Known for by heaviness, sweats at night and no pain. The abscess may burst into the abdomen and discharged by the anus and relieve the disease. The cavity may burst into the thorax or lungs and be brought by the expectoration. But most always very unfavourable. Purulent expectoration may occur without this occurrence. May terminate in Schirrous. seldom happen in the acute form. May terminate in gangrene no pain cold sweats and extremities feeble pulse. Some say the hepatic arteries are inflamed in the capillaries of the Vena porta. But this of no importance, happen more frequent in warm than the cold climates. Some say because of a peculiar climate miasm. Some say because of the intimate connection between the bilious secretion and the perspiration of the skin as it is more intimate than any other in the system. And thus being tried to cause the disease of an inflammatory kind.

Tuesday Dec 27th

Peritonitis - exciting causes as mechanical causes by blows - tumors - laborious labours - extravasation of blood, urine &c in the cavity of the abdomen. Cold to the feet when the body is inactive - suppressing of discharges - putridal fever generally chiefly Peritonitis. Acute & Chronic.

Acute - rapidity - pain, chills for many hours - head ache - pressure in the epigastric region - pulse small hard frequent quick - tongue white rough, edges red - nausea and vomiting often in the commencement, pain in small space of the abdomen and extends itself - more constant than in dysentery, the pains wander ^{excessively} - pain from pressure - lies on his back - bowels constipated - face pale sharpness of feature, - face livid sometimes in the advance of fatal cases - no delirium - watching - inspiration performed with pain - suppression of urine in fatal cases even early - rapid in its course even 10 or 12 days - terminates in suppuration or gangrene.

Treatment, antiphlogistic by bleeding very largely several times the first 24 hours and none require it more sudden or more prompt - especially from putridal fever. Leeching after a large emollient poultice over the abdomen - stimulating purging as soon as the pain is mitigated - Cast. Oil ʒij ʒpt Turpentine ʒij a table spoonful every half hour until evacuation or Cal: Ext ~~Cassia~~ Colloren - Spices - After this Cal: & Opium the very best after large bleeding has been performed - Warm bath or warm fomentations blisters very important over the abdomen - Digitalis said to be good - if there be a collapse give ~~some~~ wine &c But the simplest kind Peppermint water take that cold is not taken.

Treatment of Phrenitis - Phlebotomy - Blood-letting local and generally Purgings
Cold application - bleed from a large orifice until actual fainting is in-
duced and ~~not~~ stop at the approach of it - sometimes the Jugular vein
may sometimes be opened & protracted as circumstances shall indicate.
In Acetabulum of no use unless early in the disease but in Phrenitis at any
time the pulse is tense - Leeches to be applied to the neck and temples
And are much to be attended to, but take care of the Leech bites, the blood
sometimes oozes from the orifices and will cause death, but must be stopped
by pulp, Gum Arabic being applied - first bleed then Leech - After this
blister to the back of the neck - Ice applied to scalp and temple constantly
- the feet placed in as warm water as the patient can bear - Purgative
by Calomel 10 or 15 grs followed in a few hours by Glauber Salts, purge active
- throughout the disease, keep the head elevated as much as possible -

Pneumonia - ^{inflammation of the Pleura} Pleuritis, or Pleurisy ^{acute} - sense of chilliness with fever pain in the
side - cough dry with a glow or costiveness - pain in one or both side - respiration
performed by the abdominal muscles - pulse hard, strong - If the lungs are
affected there is a bloody expectoration - Wick in the side high cough
difficultly respiration ~~then~~ with fever show it to be pleurisy - Caused from
Cold - or by the shifting of the wind from South to North - from gout. Suppressed
menstruation & from Rheumatism &c - Common and more to those
who have weak lungs - Consumption after the consequence of Pleurisy - if the
patient wishes to sit and pulse weak - Wheezing sound from the trachea, is unfa-
vourable - Diarrhoea convulsions and Coma and very unfavourable -
Of Pere pneumonia when the disease extends into the very substance of the lungs
difficulty of breathing obtuse pain pulse frequent full ^{small}
less hard - Urine high coloured - pain in inspiration after
while pulse weak soft &c - vein of the neck swelled -
Expectoration white slightly green tenacious mixed with
bubbles of air - Yellow matter excreases Urine perspira-
tion equal favourable - but if dry cough, cold internal
and surface hot, Urine copious in commencement very
unfavourable - uncovering the breast raising the head
&c happen just before death -
they are however similar in treatment &c
they are however known by perspiration ^{designated} and ^{2nd} perspiration one
the abdominal muscles no pain in Pleurisy - but great pain
and cough in Pneumonia

18
3rd In Pleurisy the patient will not lie on the affected Side - the patient makes a deep inspiration &c In Pneumonia he lies on the affected Side -

Treatment - Bleeding the first to govern by the pulse, more in Pleurisy even to fainting frequently if required, even 3 or 4 times in 24 hours - more caution required in Peripneumonia - if the pulse becomes fuller by coughing you may bleed - the blood has a buffy coat which is thick when the buffy coat disappears we may quit bleeding - Leeches of little use here unless the disease is subdued - Blistering over the painful part after free blood-letting or the Arterial action is somewhat reduced - often good when applied to the extremities.

Saturday 17th

Cathartics of an Active Kind ^{is very} little use in either disease, gentle laxatives very good - Emetics do very little good - Diaphoretics of an Anti-phlogistic Kind good - Muriate of Ammonia very good - Nitre &c - Ammonia ℥ij Lique ℥ij Antimony - Water is the prescription - Small Doses of Antimony 1/4 gr Fast Emetic every hour - after Bleeding bring on free expectoration - by Expectorants or inhaling watery vapours from a tea pot spout - Mucilaginous Mixtures sometimes used but of little use - but the most useful is 2℔ Liq ℥ij Mineral Camisg^r 88 Lard 60 grs Water 3viii dose a table Spoon full repeatedly - After 3 or 4 days Opium very useful as it allays cough and brings on expectoration - Alone or with Fast Emetic or Calomel - ʒjss Opium Calomel ʒrj may however be the Cough after Arterial action is reduced - Pin Inflammation after Gout, Measles &c Camphor^{grj} is the best with Opium^{grj} & Speace grj - Liniment as Barley water, flat seed Tea -

Of Pneumonia Bilious & Notha - The Bilious common in cold weather &c similar Bilious fever in its commencement weight at the liver, pain in the legs skin of different colours - countenance face flushed with red & yellow - head ache pain in chest obtuse or acute expectoration of Bile and blood sometimes appears in the mornings, bile thrown from the Stomach sometimes - No certainty in Bleeding - but Emetics very good as bile is thrown out of the stomach - Laxatives good, Purgatives bad - Use Cal 5grs Speace XV - &c
Notha in the glands and Mucous Membrane something like Catarrh and make its attack the same - paper in the fore-head - Matter viscid frothy & white - sometimes vomiting - little fever - pulse natural - skin natural - tongue white - no pain in chest - Difficulty of breathing restigo - blood buffy - Urine high coloured

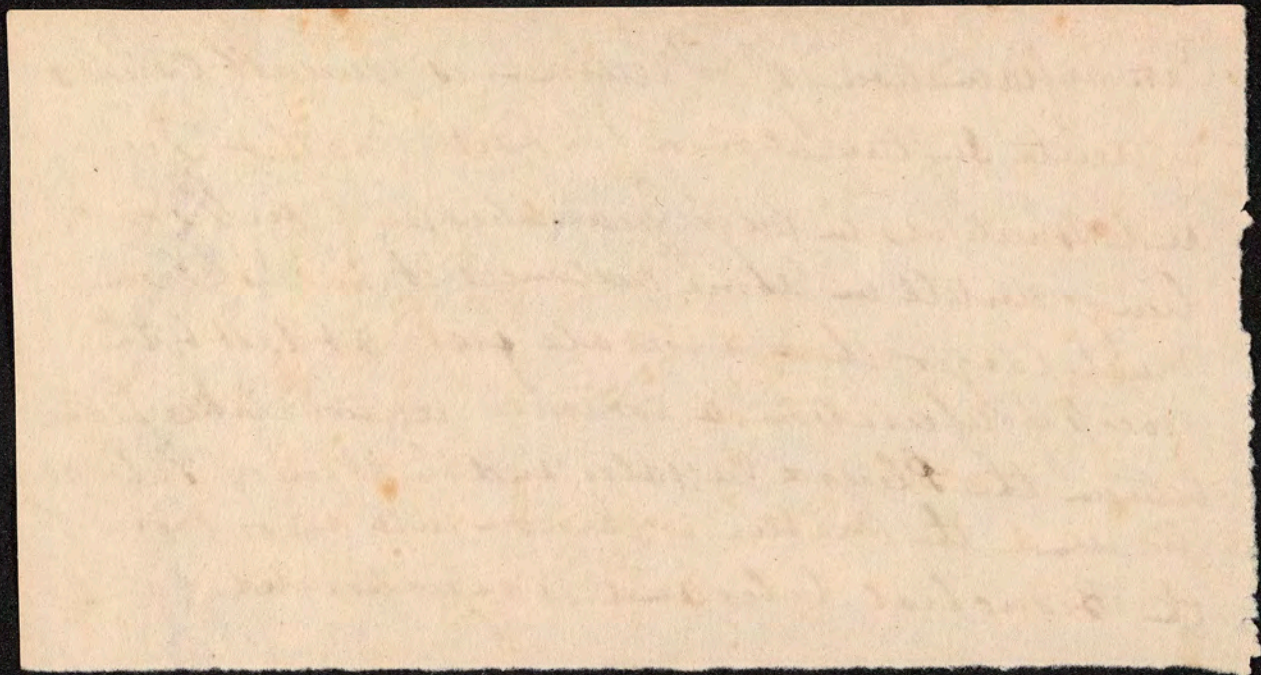
20. 21
Leucum out, to subdue inflammation bleeding the best early freely required
even to syncope — the patient to sit up while bleeding with his feet in
warm water, Emetics next in importance — this of Fast Emet. grs; $\frac{1}{2}$ perac grs
for a child 2 or 3 years of age After after the disease has continued a difficulty
to induce vomiting — Emetic may be repeated several times a day — Swelling may
cause the membrane to be thrown up — evacuations from the bowels by
Calomel by purging and vomiting with 15 or 20 grs to a child from 3 to 5 years
said to be the best — As an Emetic Lobelia Inflata for the oppressed breathing
Local applications as a Blister or a Rubefacient just as well as a $\frac{1}{2}$ pt of
Turpentine with 1 lb of Camphor or Oil of Monarda of horse Mint with
Camphor — Warm bath — When the skin is warm — Polig Seneka objection-
able in the first stage for the dry cough after inflammation does a tea spoon-
ful of 3j in a pint of water as an expectorant — prompt measures required.
Yves day Dec 21st

Tuesday Dec 21st

Gastritis an inflammation of the stomach of two kinds the manifest and occult ^{or acute & chronic} Not always when we see redness of the stomach after death — but it does sometimes happen when we do not see the pain so common looked for. In Acute vomiting and purging every thing ejected from the stomach with lamated burning pain and some in the larynx tongue red white in the middle fever — desire for drink of cold kind — if the inflammation does not ~~also~~ extend to the intestines there is constipation, the countenance in bright hepatic region — cold drinks give relief but is soon thrown up and after this there is ^{being the case after every vomiting} ~~is~~ difficulty of swallowing — owing to the irritable state of the orifice of the stomach — brain violently affected sometimes — Drinks give relief to brain, difficulty respiration, Cough discharge of gray mucous — voice nearly destroyed — pulse full frequent and tense after in ale contracted, tense — prostration of strength — fainting cold extremities & sweats — pulse still becomes much smaller as the ~~the~~ disease advances — with very great prostration — In Cramp the pulse natural no vomiting even by warm drinks ~~the~~ the pain ~~is~~ intermits — sit with his body bent forwards pain dull aching skin cool and moist by these it may be known from Gastritis which shew the contrary appearances — Gastritis caused by cold drinks in the stomach when it is warm — Mineral poisons — over distention of the stomach by eating or drinking of a stimulating kind — or cold ^{is} ~~is~~ applied to the surface of the body in an the supposition of hemorrhoids — Miasmata which produce yellow fever

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Chr. Inflammation of Pleura - is generally caused
by Acute Inflammation of the part - Matter is formed
and sometimes in large quantities and presses on the
lung, untill in some instances it has not been
much larger than a small fist - at last by the
process of ulceration a communication takes place
between the Pleura Costalis and the Pleura Pulmon-
alis and the Matter is thrown into one or more of
the Bronchial tubes and is expectorated



Eberle Thursday Dec 8th

Treatment of Inflammatory fever - it is by the Antiphlogistic plan and
thence reduce the great action - by blood-letting early within the first
three days but may be done at any time when the pulse is full and hard.
According to the existing system it must be continued until the pulse
is reduced below the common order of health - but
if the disease be in the lung or Nerve &c or be caused by cold it call bleed
- by for the lancet - We must bleed in the depressed pulse by which
it causes cause of obstruction of vessels in abdominal inflammation bleed
these kind must be known by the general diagnosis when to bleed, we make
small bleeding to try, if it be required - The first bleeding to be very
large - the Orifice to be large there in inflammatory fever and the
inflammatory crust form much soon when the orifice is large -

Blood to be drawn as near the inflamed part as convenient by general
cupping &c. Bleeding generally always to ~~proceed~~ proceed topical bleed-
ing - if there be hemorrhagies or like to it encourage, as the Menstruation

When local inflammation be present Blisters and Sinapisms are to be applied,
diluent to be given to dilute the mass of blood, such as tamarind water
Apple water &c - Nitre the best of all internally, but sometimes affects
the alimentary canal then to be given with large quantities of Mucelagi-
nious - Next the Muriate of Ammonia at to produce, diarrhea vomiting
&c - Ammon diploina in extract of Liquorice 1 lb Sal Zii Liquorice Zii
Water ℥ viii a table spoonful 4 dose - Ammon good in Pneumonia

The Vegetable acid good as Lemonade - Mincian and water as drink
Cathartics with those above are good as Antiphlogistics - not so much
to be used sometimes however they are Required - then, Green Jar, Epsom
salts are the best - Emetics never required in Inflammatory fever unless
the fever come on immediately after meal then they must be mixed - Blisters
are local inflammation - oppressed - exerting and the state of collapse

Erysipelas fever, divided into, Simple, Inflammatory and congestive -
Comes on by nausea, giddiness, no appetite, eyes heavy - weariness begins
with chills slight tongue white, pulse quick, low, irregular &c this last
2 or 3 days - the 2nd stage face flushed pulse stronger - fuller, skin dry and
warm, tongue foul great thirst &c - pain in head or delirium in the evening

exacerbations occur generally in the evening weaker in this time, pain in the loins back head &c loss of hearing - voice altered from the beginning, the urine copious and pale no colour the breath a peculiar odour and the alvine discharges may fetid &c -

In 6 or 7 days we have the stage of Collapse or 3rd stage, great prostration of strength, pulse quick - tongue brown dry and almost black often crack and peels frequently - teeth black, fauces thick tough mucous - breathing wheezing and stertorous - mind much disordered and continuing day and night - Coma sometimes not severe - the tongue tremulous, contraction of the muscles of the face during sleep, generally lies on his back - heat of the surface various sometimes stinging the head sometimes hot and extremities cold alternately - Diarrhoea with a rumbling noise common to fatal cases -

The Inflammatory type - With some particular inflammation of the brain lungs, peritoneum mucous membrane of the intestines, no exacerbation as in the simple form, sometimes local infl. - exist from the beginning

Inflammation of the brain known by pain in the head, tongue white, torpidity of the intestine, watching, vomiting - or the eyes clay and bloodshot countenance bloated &c - in inflammation of the ^{meninges} patient will shake his head very carefully - in inflammation of the spinal chord known by pains in the extremities, soreness over the whole body - Those of the lungs and Pleura by long inspiration and laborious, heaving of the chest, tongue red edges, yellow streak - pulse sometimes full when the Pleura is affected if the lung itself the contra - Is very dangerous of this kind - If it be in the trachea there is pain here, redness of the lips &c -

Friday Dec 9th

Much inflammation of the abdominal cavity - Brain &c Liver in cold - lungs in spring

Of the Congestive form, the stage of oppression continues throughout the disease - Easily - pain head - face pale - respiration anxious - pulse slow various irregular - skin damp - countenance bluish - eyes red dull - bowels constipated towards chesty and loose - tongue pale and rough - petechia - blood oozes from nose ears - torpor - An oppressed and impaired state of the system - no reaction - these ~~system~~ symptoms in the worst form of the disease of the congestive or 3rd kind of typhus

- then caused by engorged Blood - ^{it is} at least rare in summer - Some say a peculiar Contagion - Or un-
wholesome food - Miasmata of Marshes acting under peculiar circumstan-
- ces perhaps those of this cause are only of a Typhoid nature -
those of ^{that cause} Catarrhal fever are perhaps the same that cause Typhus -
Some deny its contagion - Maybe caused by contagion And otherwise -
the contagion is augmented by a depressed state the Moral and Physical
powers -

Treatment - First remove the occasional causes by removing from the contam-
- inated air - Or keep the ~~the~~ apartment well ventilated - Observe the three
stages, simple & - " and treat them accordingly - Typhus may be ar-
- rived at as other diseases but avoid extremes of every kind - treat first
by ^{or simple} overcome torpor of the capillaries by Antimonial Emetics, then a
Cathartic as soon as the Emetic has operated and ~~two or three~~ stools
should be procured every day - Milder diaphoretic drinks Catnip of Balm
Calomel the ^{best} ~~first~~ carefully administered in the simple form in doses of
gr 2 every 24 hours with 3 gr doses powder - purgative every other day -
very good also in the congestive ^{form} in doses - And they require after this very little
stimulants - " -
Monday Dec 12th 1841

When the stage of oppression has passed by and the excited stage arrived. Treat
Antiphlogistically Cathartics procuring two or 3 stools every day - which miti-
gate many of the by-aa symptoms - In the 2nd stage when the skin is burning
effusion
Cold water the most useful that 2 two or 3 day after the commencement - but
Care must be taken as to the temperature, after this tepid water - When there is a
sense of chilliness or perspiration the cold water should never be employed - If in-
flammation of a local kind be present effusions of cold water is very injudicious -
or add a small quantity of salt the feet placed in warm water - after which
warm wine Whisky - Also cooling diaphoretics as the Spt. Mingerere very good
here - When the system begins to sink we must stimulate by Sulfate
- ria Calomel orimaticus add Spt. 2 the Spt. 3p Calomel 3p water one pint
Madeira wine the best in small and repeated frequently - Carbonate Ammon
3ij Sugar 3p Water 3viij Lavender Tint 3i dose a tablespoon full every
hour or two - Ammonia deprives Alcohol of its power -
Camphor in disturbances of the Mind very good -

16
If inflammation of the Lungs intestines Liver - &c be present
Empth Zij Ethr 3iv — Must said also to be any good
Phosphorus the best stimulant we know of but requires great caution
given in small doses as Phosphor gr iij Sulp Ethr 3iss Cudil. 3i Arab 3ij
a teaspoonful every hour — Opium sometimes useful when there is no other
pain in the head eyes not suffered &c — or when a diarrhoea occurs it is
good with Calomel and chalk — pul Opum gr vi Cal gr ii Chalk 3i
Sivia no 6 part one every hour — Brandy sometimes in preference to wine
or Spiced Brandy sometimes better — You must judge between
true and false debility - false debility an intestinal dyspepsia
known by much ^{sudden} fasting, countenance suffused - stupor - little delirium and
there come on ~~the~~ ^{suddenly} - the other the contra — Cathartic very useful -
when given with some gentle stimulant or give the stimulant when
the Cathartic begins to operate - Cauterization sometimes injurious -
Blisters sometimes useful as in local inflammation, but not suffered
to draw strongly - all solid food injurious - as much farinaceous
diet as the patient chooses.

Thursday Dec 15th

Phrenetic
Phlegmatic Cerebral inflammation chronic and Acute Symptoms &c
Pulse frequent tense and intermittent - Delirium - terminate in coma and death
in 3, 4, 5 or 6 weeks after
Arthritis or Inflammation of the Arachnoid Membrane known by ^{head ache} nausea, pulse
frequent small tense, delirium, Countenance of a suspicious kind, pupil
turned upward - Paralysis of the upper eye lid being drawn up by the force
head sometimes of one only - Squinting of one eye first seen, then Paralysis &c
patient generally rational, convulsions ^{then death} contractions of the muscles of the mouth
face flushed - Delirium tranquil - towards the end great uneasiness last
but a few minutes - Continually sleeping in this and Hydrocephalus after
two or 3 weeks - temperature of the skin natural, give out a peculiar odour and
is a very unfavourable symptoms - the Membrane cover with a purulent matter
caused by blows on the head - intestinal irritation - intolerance of light
4 variety softening of the brain - of two stages - 1st pain in the head for days or
months - ideas confused, temper changes, drowsy, tingling or numbness of the arm of
the fingers, sometimes blindness - no hearing or acute - appetite impaired - nausea and
vomiting of green matter, torpor of the rectum - pulse full and strong or small tense - the
patient in the 2nd stage loses the use of one of the limbs, after this consciousness occurs
after this he relapses again and dies in 3 or 4 days -

In the hot stage we endeavour to shorten the same and attend to the alimentary, If it be of the inflammatory kind, cold drinks and Salines &c sometimes a drink of cold water a drink of cold water may induce vomit but only when there is very hot skin and full pulse - cathartics are ^{not} in this stage neither are emetics of no use here, if there be vomiting Tepid drinks are to be given - if there be excessive give Opium some say very good in this stage calculated to induce sweating if it be not of an inflammatory character - If there be arterial action as Coma bleed or there be a want of reaction from debility give stimulants if much vomiting & hemorrhage $\frac{ss}{\text{of Hoffman's Anodyne Ether - dose 20 or 30 grs}}$ in 15 or 20 grs Calomel Magnesia -
 If the apyrexia or intermission of an inflammatory kind pain in head pulse tense ^{use} Antiphlogistic remedies as blood letting, nitre, cathartics, and best to draw the blood in the hot stage or intermission this before Tonics -

Of Malaria give stimulants and Tonics immediately
 Of Gastric foul tongue nausea &c evacuated by Targred, Antem Calomel & Opium - 2 gr Cal every hour until 10 are taken then give Opium &c -
 The Other kind does not require such evacuation - Congestive
 In giving Peruvian bark attend to the period of the disease, the apyrexia is the best, governed by the duration of Paroxysm - give it 5 or 6 hours before the Paroxysm and continued every hour in as large a dose as possible - If there be pain in the head &c during the apyrexia use depletion before giving the bark and not during the inflammatory states. If the pulse is feeble &c commence at once with the bark, Emetics & Cathartics to be used as circumstances may require - but first an Emetic then Cathartics afterwards bark, with an attention to age and habits, in children not so much cause for Emetics and Cathartics - Inter-
 mittent of an inflammatory diathesis sometimes produce an affection of liver bark induce them with other Tonics - A gentle Mercurial course with bark is best here &c - The Mercury in small doses

10 In giving bark we must attend to the period, the kind, the age & the quantity or quality must be regulated according to circumstance, as one ounce or an ounce and a half in an intermission or a drachm half every hour ^{in powder} Pale and yellow bark the best and not bad if not adulterated if it occasion purging combine it with a small quantity of Opium if there is acid in the stomach combine with ~~the~~ Magnesia. If the stomach be too combine as (Cloves 23 gr Pulv. Cinch 3j) Carb. Soda 40 grs divid & equal parts given every 3 or 4 hours. The black pepper said to be very good. If constipation with Cinch 3j Rhei 3j Nuc. Suman 7ij divid & equal parts one powder every hour or two. In the form of decoction Cinch. 3j Elix. or Vit. 3ij One pint of water a table spoonful every hour similar to the Quinine in cases where preferred. In children sometimes, will not be taken it may be given by Glysters or Emme with a decoction, The best preparation is the Sulp of Quinine 10 grs divided into 8 doses will do much good. Sometimes it excites purging or vomiting if so give it small head in cold water. Anchuena bark said to be good given in the manner as bark but in smaller doses about 30 grs every hour. Dogwood bark likely to produce pain in the bowels, given as Cinchona. Bark of the American Tulip Tree. Virginia Snake Root much used but not so good given in one pint ^{water} to an ounce in infusion, with many many other vegetable Tonic and Astringents, Green Coffee in strong decoction. Spiders Web in 20 grs during the intermission, the Web of the Cellar. Muric acid of ammonia very good when the fever is of the Gastric kind or when there is much debility especially in visceral obstruction (Tart. abt grs Nuc. Suman 6ss 3ij) divid 16 parts one every hour during the intermission. (Sulp. ^{copper} 1 gr Opium 11 grs 6 annels 24 gr divid 6 parts one every 3 hours) — Arsenic not always to be used especially in scorbutic, debilitated or hectic cases. Arseniate of Fowler Soln 10 or 15 grs with Laud. artem 10 or 12 grs. — The mind has a great effect in this fever and are very apt to relapse because in exposure to damp air &c. — Take care of the digestive organs. Tertian relapse on the 4th, Quotidian on the 14 days. Effects of Intermittents are Edema and

enlargements of the spleen and liver, jaundice &c
mercurial remedies the best at 4 gr Blue pill with 2 gr Ipecac
any evening is 2 or 3 days a laxative - Dr. Antimony &c
Monday Decr 5th

Remittent fever not so very different from Intermittents only in degree
and violence - And is a fever that suffers regular exacerbation and remission
but no complete intermissions, it commences with chills, the hot, nausea, tongue
foul, pulse frequent, full, rather soft, sweat only partial, this is the case
in the mild form of this fever - for it is of a Quotidian, double Tertian
commences about 12 o'clock and usually worse if it last longer than the

~~For Obstructions~~ p. 116
For visceral Obstruction ~~with~~ ^{quant} character, pulse at first full
Intermittent fever probably the ^{but no bile vomited}
best is to give the Calomel &c ^{something} pain in the head, bowels
in combination with the barks ^{on the 3 or 5 Paroxysm} the patient
is conscious with the barks ^{lower} clammy hot &c discharges of the

1826 p. 119 24
Richters prescription ^{febrile} come on towards the end
for intermittents ^{L. Miasmatica} but there is very great
R ^{fever} ^{in accordance to it} incursion
Mur: Ammon: $\mathcal{Z}ij.$ ^{is little chill - It} ^{the} ^{exacerbations are}
Pulv: Cinchon: $\mathcal{Z}iss.$ ^{con-} ^{And alimentary viscera, some call}
Serpentaria $\mathcal{Z}ij.$ ^{hepatic or gastric, venous &c, the}
M Divid: in pulv XVj. ^{bowels filled with morbid matter -}
for a month or 40 ^{last} ^{or drink, tongue yellowish slime}
^{tinged} ^{as of cattle or tumid, abdomen}
^{in the forehead -}

in the head ad delirium, taste bitter, tongue not foul no bile discharged
by vomiting, bowels torpid, ichthyic state of the skin of a jaundice here.
difficulty of breathing, pulse full, tense &c the passages of the bile into the bowels
are probably prevented in this disease - It is of an inflammatory diathesis
or typhoid

* There is a chill at the commencement and none afterwards
The excessive pain in the loins & forehead are characteristic

10 In giving bark we must attend to the period, the kind, the age & the quantity or quality must be regulated according to circumstance, as one ounce or an ounce and a half in an intermission or a drachm half every hour ^{in powder} Pale and Yellow bark the best and not bad if not adulterated if it occasion purging combine it with a small quantity of Opium if there is acid in the stomach combine with ~~Lin~~ Magnesia. If the stomach be too combine as (Cloves 23 gr Pulv. Cinch 3j)

Carb. Soda 40 grs divid & equal parts given every 3 or 4 hours. The black pepper said to be very good. If constipation with Cinch 3j

Rhei 3j Muc. Gummi 3ij divid & equal parts one powder every hour or two. In the form of decoction Cinch. 3j Elix. or Vit. 3ij

One pint of water a table spoonful every hour similar to the Quinine in cases where preferred. In children sometimes will not be taken

it may be given by Glysters or Enema with a decoction, The best preparation is the Sulp of Quinine 10 gr

much good. Sometimes it excites the quantity of Opium, sometimes we have

had in cold water. Ancharura

manner as bark but in smaller dose

Sage wood bark likely to produce pain

Bark of the American Tulip Tree. but not so good given in one pint ^{water} to an

Many other vegetable Tonic and Astim

tion. Spiders Web in 20 grs during

Muriate of ammonia very good when the fever is of the Gastric kind or

from when there is much debility especially in visceral obstruction

(Tart. sub. gr. 1/2 Muc. Gummi 3ij divid & equal parts one every hour during the intermission) (Sulp. ^{Copper} 1 gr Opium 11 grs

24 gr divid 6 parts one every 3 hours) — Arsenic not always to be used especially in scorbutic, debilitated or hectic cases. — Arseniate of Foulie Sol

10 or 15 grs with Laud. artem 10 or 12 grs. — The Minda has a great effect in this fever and are very apt to relapse because in exposure to damp

air &c. — Take care of the digestive organs. — Tertians relapse on Friday

Quotidian on the 14 days. — Effects of Intermitents are Edema and

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every evening in 2 or 3 days a laxative - Dr Antimony &c
Monday Decr 5th

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but no complete intermissions, it commences with chill, the hot, mucous tongue
foul pulse frequent, full, rather soft, sweat only partial, this is the case
in the mild form of this fever - for it is of a Quotidian, double Tertian
commences about 12 O'clock and usually, more if it last longer than the

~~For Obstructions~~ p. 116
For visceral Obstruction with intermittent fever probably the
best is to give the Calomel &c in conjunction with the bark
as for instance grs ij. in the 24 hours - Or give grs. of tart.
Antimony in a pint and a half of water which is to be drunk in the course
of a day and night this to be continued for a length of time -
the Salowness of the countenance from intermittents will also be
very much benefited by the last mentioned remedy to be continued
for a month or so -

in the head ad alium, taste bitter, tongue not foul no bile discharged
by vomiting, bowels torpid, icteric state of the skin of a jaundice here
difficult of breathing, pulse full, tense &c the passages of the bile into the bowels
are probably prevented in this disease - It is of an inflammatory diathesis
or typhoid

* There is a chill at the commencement and none afterwards
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but no bile vomited
something pain in the head, bowels
on the 3 or 5 Paroxysm the patient
lower claiming hot &c discharges of the
febrile come on towards the end
miasmata but there is very great
pains in accordance to it incursion
is little chill - It &c the epures are
& alimentary viscera, some call
hepatic or gastric, venous &c, the
bowels filled with mucous matter
or drink, tongue yellowish slime
as of cattle or tumorous, abdomen
in the forehead -

symptoms intense febrile heat, pain
tongue not foul no bile discharged
the passages of the bile into the bowels
of an inflammatory diathesis

10 In giving bark we must attend to the period, the kind, the age &c the quantity or quality must be regulated according to circumstance, as one ounce or an ounce and a half in an intermission or a drachm half ^{in powder} every hour. Pale and yellow bark the best and not bad if not adulterated if it occasion purging combine it with a small quantity of Opium if there is acid in the stomach combine with ~~the~~ Magnesia. If the stomach be too combine as (Cloves 23 gr Pulv. Cinch 3j)

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(To be about grs. Murex Suisson
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10 or 15 grs with Laudanum 10 or 12 grs. — The mind has a great effect
in this fever and are very apt to relapse because in exposure to damp
air &c. — Take care of the digestive organs. Tertian relapse on the day
Quotidian on the 14 days. Effects of Intermitents are Edema and

enlargement of the spleen and liver, jaundice &c
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any evening in 2 or 3 days a cathartic - Dr Antimony &c
Monday Decr 5th 11

Remittent fever not very different from Intermittent only in degree
and violence - And is a fever that suffers regular exacerbation and Remission,
but no complete intermissions, it commences with chills, the hot, nausea, tongue
foul, pulse frequent, full, rather soft, sweat only partial, this is the case
in the mild form of this fever - for it is of a Quotidian, double Tertian
commences about 12 O'clock - and generally, even if it last longer than the
second week, bowels filled with wind &c - Sometimes they make their
attack suddenly and are of a very malignant character, pulse at first full
&c the full and red sick at stomach ^{but no bile vomited} something, pain in the head, bowels
constipated And if it last longer than the 3 or 5 Paroxysms the patient
becomes very prostrate, the tongue brown clammy, hot &c discharges of the
bowels are as the washings of meat - febrile come on towards the end

Remittent milder when there is little miasmata. but there is a great
diversity in its appearance - the violence in accordance to its incursion
if short it is severe - sometimes there is little chill - It comes on
marsh miasmata &c

The chief irritation is in the hepatic and alimentary viscera, some call
it Gastric - Of 4 varieties intestinal, hepatic or Gastric, venous &c, the
Gastric kind common in Autumn, bowels filled with mucous matter -
known by bitter taste, after swallowing food or drink, tongue yellowish slime
any black brown, no appetite, urine as of cattle or tumid, abdomen
tense and painful - pain in loins also in the forehead -

Hepatic kind the most dangerous, symptoms intense febrile heat, pain
in the head & abdomen, taste bitter, tongue not foul no bile discharged
by vomiting, bowels torpid, icteric state of the skin of a jaundice here.
difficulty of breathing, pulse full, tense &c the passages of the bile into the bowels
are probably prevented in this disease - It is of an inflammatory diathesis
or Typhoid

* There is a chill at the commencement and none afterwards
The excessive pain in the loins & forehead are characteristic

Fever is both Idiopathic and Sympathetic — peculiar.
Every Morbific agent produces ~~an~~ impression on some part of the system, then conveyed to the sensus communis, reflected then to some part of the system most liable to this peculiar Morbific matter, the proximate Cause always seated in the Capillaries, and not in the heart and Arteries; but the disease makes an impression on some part and this ~~is~~ becomes inflamed and diseased and thereby the focus of the disease from which fever will be extended over the whole system, the inflamed appearance of the Coat of the stomach may be the effect of fever and not the cause.
Every ^{structure} part of the system is liable to the morbid affect of some own peculiar morbid matter; And in fever there is a deranged state of the vital property of the nerves —

The Cause of fever is, the Morbid impression of some cause upon the extremities of the nerves, this conveyed to the sensorium, this reflected to some part of the system sensible to the impression of this cause and forms the focus of the disease perhaps by inflammation which is extended over the system by fever.

Monday November 14th 1825

Fever is received into the lungs, and not into the stomach as frequently supposed; it enters the lungs by respiration —

The Causes of fever may be summed into three — viz,
1st Vicissitudes of Heat and Cold, Cold a partial stimulant perhaps
2nd Contagion.
3rd Miasmeta.

Tuesday 15th

Contagion of two kind viz acute Contagion which it never occurs more than once in the course of a life; the other Chronic ^{or putrid} ^{where} Local Contagion always communicated by Contact ^{or palpitation} ^{where} and others by Contact ^{where} and effluvia as Typhus —

The Chronic form different from the acute as they have no limit for duration and exacerbation —

The fumes of the Mineral acids are calculated to disperse the power of Contagion; more effectually done by powdered Nitre and Sulphuric Acid —

Of Miasmeta which is caused by the decomposition of the vegetable and Animal decomposition substances

Thursday 17th

Miasmeta of Air, no kind differs under any circumstances in any of its ultimate principles — Miasmeta is suspended in the air in aqueous vapour and perhaps concentrated by some effects

It is perhaps limited to about 2 or 3 miles; but must depend much upon the wind;— greater danger at night than day of receiving the affection, because they come nearer the earth at night and early in the morning— whatever interrupts the aqueous vapour interrupts Miasmata—

Miasmata may remain dormant in the system for several months and produce Intermittent. Remittent & Continued fevers. Heat below 80° will not produce Miasmata. Heat must also be long continued— Elevated floors are more healthy than the ground ones. — Friday 18th

Of the pulse, it becomes slower from about 40 to 60 and after that generally rises again, slower in the morning than evening— When Digitalis is given it is necessary to examine the pulse of every position & not talking in the room when the pulse is examined. Of the force and mode of the pulsation— Frequent— when more than 75— distense may be expected when more than ten or 15 strokes in a minute.

One hundred or more in a minute show great danger especially if tense and strong— if likewise it be low the general standard much less a derangement of the brain— quick the thoracic quick— strong when the artery dilated with vigour— hard opposed to soft— feeble opposed to strong— Small, is when the calibre of the Artery is small— tense,

Soft, common to women at convalescent not always favourable—

Pulse, when the Caliber is dilated opposed to the small always accompanies disease, above the Diaphragm— Pulse full in lean people, Contra in fat— those disease, below the Diaphragm have a small pulse— Depressed or Suffocated, is when it is overloaded by an abundance of blood and requires bloodletting— Also

Monday 21st

Others irregular & Intermittent, not so very dangerous as supposed; those who have an intermittent pulse in health have a regular one in fever— said to be caused by indigestion— perhaps the heart affected, also in nervous persons— but in advanced stages of fever or after frequent sleeping are very unfavourable— sometimes the fore-runner of Diarrhea calls for purgatives— always intermits in hydatid thorax—

if irregular are unequal ones are unfavourable and attend hemorrhages and Gaseous pulse— the boat bubble just before death—

The Undulating or Creeping or Wavelike, but dangerous just before death.

The Mouldy natural pulse, a natural pulse known in malignant fever— The Shattered, like a bundle of cords always connected with visceral derangement— There is a pulse in which the artery scarcely pulsates called obstructed pulse—

D^r Eberle

Monday Nov. 28th

Of Fever of acute and chronic - the former run their course quickly, the latter the Contra - The more violent the fever the greater the danger, some chronic fevers are ^{dangerous as Typhus.} ~~dangerous~~ & are divided in 1st The forming, deviating from health, these are the premonitory or precursor - the more violent the fever the fewer these symptoms will be - they are more protracted in Low or Typhus fever - there are disturbed sleep, Diarrhoea, loss of appetite, no inclination for smoking, chewing &c if the person has been habituated &c

2^d Cold sensation in nearly all fevers - Called the cold stage, tongue dry, pulse, contracted weak and quick, if the chill be violent and long is followed by strong reaction - In Remittent the chill ^{accompanies the} Paroxysm only the first time - Chill forbids Mortification - 3 The febrile season follows hot surface or stage pulse full and more regular and terminates in Stasis or the 4th period when the fever either declines or becomes worse. The declension in proportion to increase - Some worse as in the small pox or measles - 5 Convalescence, prominent in Bilious measles &c

All fevers are continued - Remittent - Intermittent - continued seldom happens, but the nearer it approaches to this the more inflammatory - Remittent ~~is~~ continual and the most frequent and sometimes very malignant - Intermittent &c

Revolution or period, is the time of the Paroxysm and interval Intermittent of three types - Quotidian, Tertian & Quartan

Quotidian almost always commences about 10 O'clock or 2 O'clock

Tertian, Commence about noon and a true Tertian never longer

than 12 hours - Double Tertian may commence at a

different hour and they have a chill every day at 2 different

hours - seldom happens until it has continued sometime and

becomes milder, never terminates suddenly - sometimes 2

Paroxysm in one day, sometime 2 one day and 1 the second

Quartan Commences in the afternoon of double and Trip^l Quartan also Quartana Duplex - In general the greater the time taken in performing a Revolution the more difficult it is - The more regular the ~~fever~~ Paroxysm, the more certain of gastric affection

Anticipating Paroxysm when the fever comes on before the usual
hour. ~~Exposing~~ Exposing fever when it comes on later
than usual and the most favorable; when it shall gain or lose
21 hours there will be a change either better or worse. These
often pass into one another

Intermittent Fever

Symptoms - Chills terminating in perspiration regular with
remission The cold stage commences with *Lafitade* pulse small
weak and slower with trembling and rigors, Pulse small weak, quick
Sometimes coma in this stage often a vomiting of Bilious Matter,
thirst great; duration from one to 2 hours - And then the hot
stage - Pulse full, strong, quick, hot surface slight delirium ~~at~~
about the time the sweating stage comes on, Dr Fordyce says
The heat is sometimes about 108° - Then sweating stage Pulse
soft, full, moderately regular, And termination in the apyrexia

Tuesday

There some anomalous symptoms occurring in Intermittent as where the
Cold stage is entirely absent or the sweating terminating by diarrhoea or en-
tirely absent - The chill also affecting one limb only - Sometimes appears
under the form of Mania, Epilepsy, tooth-ache, diarrhoea and are called
masked Intermittent - In children sometimes the paroxysm com-
mence by convulsions or the hot stage comes on in the same manner
known The foetus in Utero is perhaps affected by Intermittent when
the mother shall be so affected, probably conveyed through the medium
of the circulation -

Divided into Inflammatory - Congestive Malignant & Gastric Intermittent

The Inflammatory more in winter or spring Agues and are quite
regular, known by no perfect intermission Pulse tense, quick during in-
termission thin hot, short dry cough, almost total absence of Gastric
affection, tongue not foul as the other -

The Congestive more seldom than the preceding Common to irri-
-tated ^{constitutions} Cold stage attended by vertigo, the hot stage not so complete
breathing somewhat confined, difficult to manage no intermission
scarcely -

Malignant - Similar to other form of malignant fever hemor-
rhages from nose, gums &c. seldom happen

Gastric common in autumnal month, Nausea vomiting, tongue
yellow, quivering of the under lip - produced disease of the liver if not
relieved -

Intermittents complicated with dysentery, diarrhoea, colic &c. com-
mon in vernal month, jaundice, dropsy &c sometimes happen result from them.

Intermittent of the liver sometimes happens by the action of the
liver upon — Some say Intermittent relieves Rheumatism &c
Intermittent terminate about the 14th day of the quotidian type —
the tertian about the 21st day — The Quatan more protracted —

The Quatan attended with hemorrhoids, voracious appetite &c
Simple Intermittent generally favourable, if death does occur it oc-
curs in the Cold stage, or ethoplexy — Seldom in the hot stage
in Temperate Climate — Death in Cold stage owing to congestion of
the blood in some vessels, as brain &c — Less danger in young
person, sometimes not sufficient power to react — The more ir-
regular an Intermittent is the greater the danger &c
et scaly mouth in postposing intermitting is a good sign, if it discharges
reappears a good sign — Much depends on the digestive function
if they are well performed a good sign — if discharges are good a good
sign — Delirium shows much danger, especially if in the Commence-
ment of Intermittent — hicough, much nausea, sighing, swelled
abdomen much danger also if the tongue very dry or a colloquinal
discharge from the bowels also if the urine be mixed with blood or
the eyes red — loss of speech &c are signs of death — bad sign when
on days of intermission when the is much uneasiness —
to cure

Quatans difficult, but of less danger — Cold less protracted in the
Quotidian than the tertian, but the hot longer — Quatan has a
shorter Paroxysm than either other And do not often produce so
many bad effects; but this has the longer Cold stage — Quotidian
sometimes allow the Paroxysms to run into each other produce the
Remittent or Continued — this seldom happens to the tertian and
less so in the Quatan

Causes of Intermittents are generally said to be Marsh Miasmata —
Intermittents of warm climates are generally short and severe — but those of warm
climates are generally Remittent and Continued fever, Intermittents common to
temperate climates, and relapses are very common —

Intermittents may occur from worms and ulcers and up &c are Quatans
Treatment of Intermittents of 2 kinds, That during the Paroxysm,
and of a palliative kind and that of the intermission —

Of the first kind in the cold stage, put the patient to bed, give mild
diluent drinks, the best the operation of an Emetic — may be omitted by an
Emetic calculated to restore the heat and tone of the skin Tarterized Anti-
mony the best must be in large doses — Opium also in moderating grip
or if just before the cold stage, the tourniquet shortens and moderates the chill

Synocha, full hand frequent & slow, in the inflammatory fever
Synochus, full round vigorous, the hot stage of intermittents
Synocha quick, tense, small hand vibrating, ^{British} Rheumatism, lungs
Ect. Fleetic, as above
Typhoid, quiet small slightly tense, accelerated somewhat, Typhoid
Typhus, small very frequent quick &c — Typhus jail &

Diagnosis Generally — or signs by which diseases may be known one from another — Countenance, attitude, secretion, excretion, Tongue, gums, cavity of the mouth

Countenance, the chief is the eye as bile on the stomach, Synochus is red livid nostril more quickly — in Sympathetic the Contra — Where there is great pain constriction in alae nasi contraction of the muscles of the face — dilation of the nostrils in Pneumonia, surface of the body not very warm in this case — (In Hydrathorax the Countenance is pale — In diseases of the Heart the Countenance is livid — if connected not so livid) In eczema the Countenance flushed — In Pleuritic, it is natural — in Sympathetic, pale — Chorea, is pale, & slow, dark eye lids — In chronic affection of the bowels, upper lip much swollen as worms &c — In inflammation of the Tunica Arachnoidea, pyralitis of the upper eye lids and a peculiar Countenance. —

Tuesday 22^d

Attitude — in Acute fever the head should be raised — In typhus the patient lies on his back and slides down to the foot of the bed — No particular tremor or lassitude or vertigo are in Sympathetic — In Hydrathorax with visceral affection the patient generally sits up and also in diseases of the heart — If Hydrathorax prepon the pit of the stomach and you have difficulty of breathing — If an affection of heart cannot go up or down stairs without difficulty of breathing — If inflammation of the abdominal viscera the patient is very careful not to move — If inflammation of kidney, the body inclined forwards, but if knees drawn up suspect a retention of Urine —

Tongue — Sometimes a white tongue in simple fever — Smooth & red show irritation of the alimentary canal Red with ridge of Brown in dysentery — In Gout &c white In commencement of Typhus tongue is white with a transparent mucous and afterwards dark brown & black — Scarletina little pimples not to be seen in Measles — Pulmonary consumption it is natural — liver, a disagreeable taste and brown — Chorea If red and clean and affection of the alimentary canal Painted tongue seen affection of the brain and in Typhus — Tremulous tongue, passing into a Typhoid, Excoriation and healing of the tongue

Nervous system, well seen in disturbed sleep, in Dr Eberle
in disease of the heart — An intolerance of sound shows an affection
of the brain — Torpor, An oppressed state of the sensorium.

Thursday 24th

The Morbid condition of the Urinary canal — In infantile Hematuria
the blood is ^{muddy} dark brown — dark, green, in Hydrocephalus or glaucoma
or Tar like substance

Respiratory Organs in fever breathing is always frequent in propor-
tion to the frequency of the pulse — In compression of the brain the
breathing is slow and sometimes stertorous — whatever affects the
nervous system affects the breathing — In Pneumonia respiration
is formed by the diaphragm — In affection of the bowels it is performed
by the abdominal muscles, as inflammation of the intestines &c —
If they should begin to move you may expect a change — gangrene

Respiration in Hydrathorax is performed with difficulty, Inspiration
with difficulty, very anxious in going up stairs and affection of the heart
and comes on suddenly, than in Hydrathorax —

Asthma with a peculiar Respiration — inspiration quick — expiration
slow — with wheezing noise —

Cough when constant, inflammation of lungs, diaphragm &c
Tessio ^{or trachealis} ~~constriction~~ coughing in the morning by spasm —

Matter expectorated is white Cream like substance, in inflammation of
Trachea &c as in Hoarse cough &c —
& deep inspiration is apt to induce Cough — More pain in a full
expiration, shows affection of the lungs, &c —

Morbid condition of the Cuticular surface; Yellow skin eyes &c
show some hepatic derangement — purple or bluish is an evidence
that the blood is not decarbonized is seen in the blue disease of
children — livid countenance congestion of the brain or not free
circulation in the countenance; — — — Swelling of the lips or pro-
lapsed show hemorrhages —

Temperature — Cold with heat internally depends ^{on} inter-
nal congestion — Later stage of Typhus there is a peculiar heat
given to the hands of those touching the patient —

Dyspnea of the skin habitually shows Chronic hepatitis, not so in
consumption; Hectic always connected with Respiration

Urine clear in Hysteria, Yellow in affection of the liver — must be
attended to in Calculus and Dropsical affection —

Fever

Acute & chronic
Foreign, the system unnatural or in disposition 2 Premonitory or Remonitory fever with
fever